The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894. NO. 32

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m, New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixe No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a, m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	1
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4,29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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THE SOVEREIGN POET.

He sits above the clang and dust of time,
With the world's secret trembling on his lip.
He asks not converse nor companionship
In the cold starlight, where thou canst not climb.

The undelivered tidings in his breast
Suffer him not to rest.
He sees afar the immemorable throng
And binds the scattered ages with a song.

The glorious riddle of his rhythmic breath,
His might, his spell, we know not what they be.
We only feel, whate'er he uttereth,
This savors not of death;
This hath a relish of eternity.

—William Watson in Spectator.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

A PROFESSION IN WHICH MANY ARE CALLED, BUT FEW ARE CHOSEN.

Difficulties Which Confront Young Barristers—How Literature and Politics Affect the Lawyer's Prospects—He Need Not Necessarily Be a Rascal.

Mr. Richard Devereux Doyle, a prominent member of the Norfolk bar, contributes to The Southern Magazine an article entitled "My Impressions of Law and Lawyers," which will prove very interesting to laymen as well as to members of the legal profession. Mr. Doyle discusses his theme instructively, entertainingly and with judicial impartiality and candor. He refers to the "Confessions of a Junior Barrister," by the brilliant Richard Lalor Shiel, as embodying the early experiences of many hopeful and talented young lawyers.

"How many," says Mr. Doyle, "have passed through a similar course of study and preparation, perhaps graduating in the humanities as well as the law, bearing away the prize for elocution and oratory at some of our great institutions of learning! How many have thought that such talents as theirs were sure to command early if not immediate success, and, alas! how many have been disappointed!" differing, it may be added, in this respect from Shiel, who passed safely through the depressing period of waiting and probation which tries the soul of the ordinary legal neophyte, and who won the distinction of which he had dreamed at the outset of his career.

Many of this grand army of the disappointed fail, Mr. Doyle thinks, not because they are lacking in "genuine talent" which is "frequently of a high order," but "because there are so many other elements that should but do not enter into the calculation" of the youthful aspirant. Youth, for one thing, "is too sanguine and expects too much. Some fail because of their bad personal habits; some by infirm health and too hard study and confinement are stricken down, like poor Kirk White, 'when life is in its spring;' some are not politic enough to woo the world, but hold proudly aloof, trusting to their talents and knowledge, while the busy world goes bustling by without stopping to look at their credentials." Some stray into the pleasant and flowery paths of literature and some into the seductive field of politics.

"A literary reputation," Mr. Doyle declares, "is perhaps more dangerous than a political one, especially if one is given, like Mr. Wegg, to dropping into poetry. The age is too practical for a successful combination of law and literature. A lawyer may and should be cultivated, but he must not be known as a litterateur or a poet." Nor will it do for the young lawyer to seek to make himself known by going into politics. To do so "is a risky venture for one who intends to make law the profession of a lifetime, and even a reputation for political oratory is of little if any benefit to a lawyer. The public soon come to regard him as a politician and may be willing to vote with him or for him, but not to give him business."

Turning from the causes of failure to the qualities important to what is ordinarily deemed success, Mr. Doyle summarizes them as follows: "Love of the profession and evident desire to get business and attention to it when in hand; industry and the appearance of industry and good native sense, with an aggressive and partisan temperament. Fluency of speech, eloquence of diction and genuine oratorical talent are useful, but not essential." This partisan and aggressive spirit, which is akin to what Lord Bacon calls "boldness," Mr. Doyle considers a particularly important element of success. "Men 'hire' lawyers, as the expression is among the people, to attend to their business and to fight their battles, right or wrong, and the lawyer who goes into a case thoroughly imbued with the client's feelings, believing or making believe that he is certainly right and the other party an unmitigated rascal, is sure to please."

As to the ethical side of the law, Mr. Doyle admits that much may be said pro and con. One of the demoralizing features of the profession is that "a lawyer cannot choose his cases." He is sometimes on the wrong side, the side of falsehood and injustice, and when on the wrong side "there is almost irresistible temptation to express belief in the justice of his cause, and lawyers too often yield to it, thus giving some ground for the popular accusation that lawyers lie for their clients." After all, whether "the law is a noble and elevating profession" "depends upon the man." There is nothing in the nature of his profession which compels a lawyer to be a rascal. It has its temptations, but so has every other business.

Many hard things have been said of lawyers, but the account is nearly balanced by the complimentary things that they have said of themselves and of their profession. Sir Edward Coke speaks of "the gladsome light of jurisprudence," and a lack of self appreciation is not in general one of the defects of the disciples of the law. They have, however, the consolation of knowing that in spite of all the abuse to which they have been subjected by satirical writers and poets they are not only useful but essential members of society, and that those who abuse them most are generally the very first to rush to the lawyers to avenge or protect them in their hour of need.—Baltimore Sun.

HUMAN WEATHER INDICATORS.

Effects of Atmospheric Changes on the Temperment of Men.

A writer in The American Journal of Psychology discusses the subject from the view of common experience and presents some facts that are interesting as well as leading in their directness. He says:

"The head of a factory employing 3,000 workmen said, 'We reckon that a disagreeable day yields about 10 per cent less work than a delightful day, and we have thus to count this as a factor in our profit and loss account. Accidents are more numerous in factories on bad days.

"A railroad man never proposes changes to his superior if the weather is not propitious. Fair days make men accessible and generous and open to consider new problems favorably. Some say that opinions reached in best weather states are safest to invest on."

Other facts are mentioned in the psychical and physiological relations, as: "Weather often affects logic, and many men's most syllogistic conclusions are varied by heat and cold. The knee jerk seems proved to have another factor. It is not strange if the eye, which wants the normal stimulus in long, dark weather, causes other changes."

Temperament is a fundamental factor in sensitiveness to atmospheric changes, that type of it called the mental being the more intensely affected, while the bilious type may exhibit by comparison the more capricious or morbid impressions, says The Phrenological Journal. The mental manifestations, as a rule, however, depend upon the organism primarily. If the culture is good—that is, the faculties have been trained to co-ordinate harmonious action, and the elements that contribute to serenity and self control have been well developed—weather conditions will but operate like other parts of the environment, and self training will show adaptation, self repression.

The "nervous," excitable, irascible person is he who has not learned to control feeling and expression, and it is he who finds fault with his surroundings and imputes uncanny conduct to them. That there are functional states of the body that predispose one to mental depression or exhilaration we are ready to admit. A torpid liver, a chronic catarrh, a rheumatic joint and even an old corn may render one susceptible to weather changes, the physical ailment producing a nerve reaction that is keenly felt at the spiral centers and may test the spirit. Mind, however, is superior to matter, or rather constituted for superiority. Fairly organized, carefully developed and trained, it will exhibit that superiority by its pose and calmness in circumstances that are disagreeable or painful to the physical sense.

Drawing It Fine.

Owner of Race Horse (looking closely at scales)—Jiffkins, you are a trifle over weight. Can't you lighten yourself a little?

Jiffkins (the jockey)—Got on my lightest suit, sir. Ain't ett a bite today and 'ave just trimmed my finger nails.

Owner—Well, go and get shaved.—London Quiver.

Sir John Lubbock is authority for the statement that a single bee, with all its industry, energy and innumerable journeys, will not collect more than a single teaspoonful of honey during a season.

Irish potatoes in a store, with a cellar under them, will stand a temperature of 10 degrees, and without a cellar a zero temperature will not hurt them.

MAN EATERS OF THE PACIFIC.

Sharks That Are the Dread of the California Fishermen.

The true man eater shark as taken on the Pacific coast is known only as a man eater. The shovel nosed sharks are sand sharks, too cowardly to attack even a yellow dog. The 34 foot shark captured by some fishermen of the true man eater variety (Carcharodon carcharias) seemed brave enough and savage enough to attack anything within its reach. This monster's mouth was wide, the teeth long and sharp, with an inward incline. The stomach would hold a full grown man easily and a good deal besides. The fish became entangled in a net off Point Lama. Two boats attacked the vicious creature and finally succeeded in punching an iron into its vitals. The side of one boat was staved in by a blow forcible enough to knock one fisherman overboard.

These sharks have been known to attack a small boat, upset it and eat the oarsman. A man eater over 42 feet long has been reported below San Diego. The natives are said to live in fear of this awful fish, which already has the record of having eaten six men. It has been shot frequently. The water about it has been discolored with blood. Yet the shark still lives. The tiger shark is as ferocious as the man eater. Another large shark hereabouts is the basking shark. It is taken measuring 15 to 40 feet in length. The skin of one 32 feet long is at Stanford University museum. This skin alone weighs over 1,500 pounds, while the shark's liver produced 180 gallons of oil. These sharks, however, are sluggish, lazy and do not bite people. Their gill rakers are on the whale model. When entangled in a net, they frequently suffocate, as the net restricts the gills.

California fishermen do not consider five foot sharks of much account when from San Diego wharves black sea bass are caught six to eight feet long weighing 300 to 500 pounds. Such fish are common. They are taken on shark hooks and clotheslines. When hooked, the fish is allowed to swim about the bay towing a two inch plank. When he is exhausted, the line is hauled in, and the fish killed with an ax.—New York Tribune.

THE HUMAN LEG.

Scientific Prediction That It Will Deteriorate Greatly In Future Generations.

Our Paris correspondent writes: A French caricaturist has been showing us what cyclists will come to in a few generations. The future "veloce man" is from the hips up like the definition of a line—length, without breadth. Below the belt he is swollen out with hard flesh and muscles, and the calves are monstrously big. Professor Yung of the Geneva university, on the other hand, believes that the time is coming when human beings will have no legs to speak of. What with cycling, the great end of civilization now seems to be to enable us to move about without using feet and legs. It is fast getting on to electrical hackney coaches and rudder balloons. The tendency is to throw all the muscular activity into the hands and arms. Professor Yung believes that the future human creature will have the merest survivals of nether limbs and arms of great length.

Teeth will probably be dwarfed also by the constant use of soft foods that need not be chewed, but as the march of intellect will increase in pace the brain will develop. Of course the standards of beauty with these anatomical changes will alter. When they do, a person with a set of teeth such as would now excite the admiration of a dentist would almost seem a beast of prey.—London News.

Chinese Teahouses.

The restaurant, or teahouse, in China takes the place of the western clubroom. All the current news and gossip are here circulated and discussed over their eating or gambling. One of their games of chance, which we have frequently noticed, seems to consist in throwing their fingers at one another and shouting at the top of their voices. It is really a matching of numbers, for which the Chinamen make signs on their fingers up to the numeral ten.

The Chinese of all nations seem to live in order to eat, and from this race of epicures has developed a nation of excellent cooks. Our fare in China, outside the Gobi district, was far better than in Turkey or Persia, and for this reason we are better able to endure the increased hardships. A plate of sliced meat stewed with vegetables and served with a piquant sauce, sliced radishes and onions, with vinegar, two loaves of Chinese mo-mo, or steamed bread, and a pot of tea would usually cost us about 3¼ cents apiece. Everything in China is sliced so that it can be eaten with the chopsticks. These we at length learned to manipulate with sufficient dexterity to pick up a dove's egg, the highest attainment in the chopstick art. The Chinese have rather a sour than a sweet tooth. Sugar is rarely used in anything, and never in tea. The steeped tea flowers, which the higher classes use, are really more tasty without it.—Century.

WERE BOUND TO PLAY POKER.

Newspaper Men Out of Cash Put Up Their Brains For Stakes.

Poker has been played with everything from pea beans to a hundred dollar bill, but perhaps the most curious commodity that was ever passed about over the green cloth occurred the other night among a party of newspaper men.

Somebody suggested the evening hours would pass more quickly if all hands indulged in the national game. Every one was willing, but when an account of stock was taken it was discovered that there was only about $1.50 in the crowd, and every one objected to playing for "wind." After a little discussion some one had an idea, which he put in these words: "Let's appoint a committee of two as judges; then for an hour let us each sit down and write short stuff for the Sunday paper. Everything that the committee agrees upon as being good enough to be printed shall be accepted as cash and can be paid in as equivalent for a stack of chips."

This idea met with instant favor, and for an hour or more nothing could be heard in that room but silence. At the end of that time each one produced his quota of alleged interesting stories, and the committee to which it was submitted, reading it all with a lenient eye, passed nearly the whole lot.

Then the game began and furnished the curious spectacle of men opening jackpots for a quarter of a column and anteing with a "stick," with a fixed limit of a column, including the head.—New York Herald.

Ball Lightning.

The occurrence of what is known as ball lightning is so rare that every instance of it is of some interest. The London Lancet describes a narrow escape from death by this form of lightning, which was experienced by a distinguished surgeon of Louvain, who had gone to visit a patient in a neighboring town. He was overtaken by a thunderstorm, and what he described as a ball of fire descended upon and rendered him for some time unconscious.

On coming to himself he found that the cloth of the umbrella which he had been holding was completely burned off its steel framework, the metal being twisted into every shape. He attributes his safety to the circumstance that the umbrella had a wooden handle. Had it been of metal he must have been instantaneously killed.—Chambers' Journal.

Professional Etiquette.

The following is told of the late Sir William Gull as illustrating the doctor's maxim that it is necessary before all else that the patient shall have confidence in his medical adviser.

Being called in haste to a patient under the care of a very young practitioner, Sir William found that brandy and water was being given at intervals, with certain other treatment. The great physician carefully examined the patient and said, "Give him another spoonful of brandy."

He then retired to a private room with the young doctor in charge.

"It is a case of so and so," he said as soon as the door was closed. "You shouldn't have given brandy on any account."

"But," said the junior practitioner in amazement, "I thought, Sir William, that you just told the nurse to give him another spoonful."

"So I did," said the great man, "because we must not destroy his confidence in you, or he'll never feel comfortable or believe anything you tell him again."—London Truth.

A Little Too Late.

Miss Fadd—The meanness of some people is past comprehension.

Mrs. Fadd—What has gone wrong, my love?

Miss Fadd—Last week I was elected an active member of the Young Ladies' Philanthropy club, and I began my ministrations by taking a basket of cold victuals to a poor woman whose name was down on the books. Well, when I got there, I found that some meddlesome busybody had been there two weeks ago and given her work, and I had to carry all that stuff back.—New York Weekly.

A Town With No Lawyers.

In the town of Oberweisenthal, in Saxony, disputes between the inhabitants are so rare that there is no room for a lawyer. A Leipsic merchant, who applied to the tribunal at Oberweisenthal for the address of a counsel, received the following reply, "We have the honor to inform you that there is no advocate here, but the barber, Fritz Biel, represents the interests of litigants in civil cases."

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

A FATAL TENEMENT FIRE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Seven Persons Suffocated and an Eighth Mortally Burned—The Destruction Caused by an Incendiary—Scores Rescued by Heroes—Panic-Stricken Tenants.

Seven people were smothered to death by smoke in a tenement house fire at 216 West Thirty-second street, New York City. At woman jumped from a third-story window and was fatally injured. The fire came suddenly and cut off all escape ov the stairways. In the intense excitement all who were aroused looked only to their own safety and plunged down the fire escapes. Those who were not awakened were smothered as they slept. The dead are: George Friedman, four years; Loli Friedman, three years; Annie Appleblatt, twenty-two years; Lena Mitchell, twenty-four years; Mrs. Margaret Killian, seventy years; Jacob Killian, her son, forty years; George Lovey, Mrs. Killian's grandson, twenty years.

Lena Friedman, mother of the dead children, jumped from the third-story rear window. She was badly crushed and mangled, being fatally injured.

Just what caused the fire to start up so suddenly at a time when the tenants of the house were all asleep is not positively known, although Fire Marshal Mitchell's assistant declares that it was of incendiary origin. The house contained seven families, two on each floor, except the top story, where the janitress, Mrs. Eberwein, lived alone. In all there were probably forty persons asleep in the house when the fire started in the cellar and prompt rescue alone saved them from death.

The smoke penetrated the rooms on every floor in less than five minutes after the flames began to climb roofward, and in two minutes after Policeman Powers reached the house the little narrow fire escape, that ran like a slender trellis up the front of the house, was swarming with half clad figures of men, women and children, half crazed with fear. Volumes of smoke now rolled from the front windows, and the cries of the people anxious for safety combined with the noise of arriving fire engines and the shouts of the people in the street caused a confusion of sounds indescribable.

The flames had not gained access to any of the front rooms, but the smoke was simply stifling. Standing on a dry goods box, Policeman Powers received the fear-stricken tenants and passed them down from the first floor escape to Policemen Hahn and Donovan.

All of those in the front of the house escaped, but while they were being rescued a tragedy was being enacted in the rear apartments on the second floor, where Nathan Friedman, a poor furrier, was making a mad fight to save his family and himself from death.

He awoke to find his bed room full of smoke, and picking up Esther, the youngest of the three children, a babe of four months, Friedman made his way to the hall door. The flames had reached that floor, and the fire drove him blistered and fainting from the intense heat to the kitchen. He aroused his wife and bade her follow him, but the woman became hysterical, and did not obey. Friedman made his way to a corner window, near which a slender iron ladder ran from the yard to the roof. He rapidly decended this ladder, expecting that his wife would follow, but hardly had he reached the ground when he heard her screams.

The poor man turned around just in time to see the form of his wife shoot downward from a window of the kitchen. Mrs. Friedman struck the bottom of the cellar area, just outside of the point where the fire is supposed to have started.

Strange to say, she had sustained no broken bones, and she ran up the area stairs to the rear of the yard. Her clothing, however, was ablaze, and before it could be extinguished the poor woman was fatally burned. As to Freidman, he handed his infant daughter, the only one of the family save himself who escaped unscratched, through the window of an adjacent house, and then started back to get his two other children.

It was too late, the dense smoke would not permit it, and in agony of spirit the half-crazed husband helped his suffering wife into a near-by house, where oil was applied to her burns. Her heart-rending cries for her children were pitiful. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and there swathed in oil-soaked bandages.

Meantime the engines had been flooding the house with water under Deputy Chief Purroy's direction and hook and ladder trucks had lined the front of the building with scaling ladders and in an hour's time the last spark had been extinguished and the house cleared of smoke.

The two Friedman children, George and Levy, were found lying dead side by side in their little bed just as they had fallen asleep the night before. Not a hair of their heads had been singed, and none of the bodies had been touched by the flames. In a bedroom in the Friedman apartment were the bodies of Lena Mitchell, a cousin of Mrs. Friedman, and of Annie Appleblatt, who boarded with the family. Neither of the girls had moved apparently, and their faces looked peaceful enough Death had evidently come to them painlessly.

On the floor above, the destroyer had not been received so quietly. Jacob Killian was lying doubled up alongside of his bed, as if he had made an effort to crawl to a window and been overcome in the act. George Lovey had also managed to get out of bed, and his body was found on the floor. Aged Mrs. Killian had died just as she slept, and a peaceful smile rested on the furrowed face.

A SAVING OF $1,3754,000.

Decrease in the Estimates for the Interior Department.

According to the estimates prepared at the Interior Department, at Washington, $156,805,278.83 will be necessary to carry on the work of that department, including payments for pensions, during the next fiscal year. The appropriation for this fiscal year was $169,559,950.03, and the saving for the next year is estimated at $13,754,671.20. The decrease in the estimates for pensions for 1896 is $10,000,000. The decrease, it is stated, is a decrease from the appropriation of the current year. That appropriation was made before the close of the last fiscal year, and was for $10,000,000 more than the amount actually expended last year. The estimate for 1896 is no decrease from the amount actually expended last year, but is based upon the idea that the expenditures will be stationary for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

A MONUMENT is to be erected to the late Andrew G. Curtin in the public square at Bellefonte, Penn.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SEVENTEEN cars were wrecked in an accident at Horse Shoe Curve, Jersey Shore, Penn. Three men were killed, and from the complete kits which they carried they are supposed to have been professional burglars.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON and Levi P. Morton addressed the Republican ratification meeting at Carnegie Hall, in New York City.

THREE trainmen were killed in a collision at Forster, Penn.

JOHN KAUSE, a very old man, tried to resist robbers in his house at Evans City, Penn., and was killed on his hearthstone.

WILLIAM JONES and George Buckland, miners, were drowned by a rush of water from an old working at Nanticoke, Penn.

BUSINESS is so good at Pittsburg, Penn., that the railroads are having trouble to get cars enough to accommodate the traffic.

South and West.

BURT SHAW lost his life at the burning of the Garden Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. Property valued at $350,000 was destroyed by fire at the East St. Louis terminal yards.

IN a street fight in York, Ala., Chief of Police J. W. Thompson was killed and E. F. Allison was mortally wounded by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of S. A. Cameron.

FRANK CLINE, son of ex-City Marshal Cline, and Otis Savage, whose father was Circuit Judge for years, have been arrested at The Dallas, Oregon, for the Pacific Express robbery of $14,000. All but $400 was recovered. Five thousand dollars was found in the house of the ex-Marshal.

FIVE members of the Cook gang of train robbers were captured by Indian deputy marshals in Indian Territory.

POPULIST EDITOR TALLY, of Ripley, Tenn., was held in $2500 on a charge of sedition based on his call for a meeting to prevent election frauds, in which he talked of soaking the sod with blood.

Two robbers in a Chicago jewelry store stole about $6000 worth of watches and jewelry, and escaped.

Washington.

THE United States Supreme Court decided that John C. Eno must stand trial for perjury in the courts of New York State.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND approved the proposed changes in naval stations arranged by Secretary Herbert.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S family and all others residing in the White House were vaccinated by Dr. O'Reilly, the President's physician, as a necessary precaution in view of the appearance of small-pox.

SECRETARY GRESHAM filed a protest against Germany's prohibition of American meat products.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND appointed James P. Willett postmaster at Washington. He is a member of a hatter's firm and has lived all his life in the Capital.

WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL has been appointed United States Marshal for Minnesota in place of Adam Bede, who resigned rather than be deprived of the privilege of campaigning.

Foreign.

IT was rumored in Tien-Tsin that the young Empress of China, was dead, but that the fact would not be announced nor mourning be worn by the Court until after the birthday of the Dowager Empress.

THE embargo against American cattle and dressed beef was extended to all the ports of the German empire.

HONORE MERCIER, ex-Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, died in Montreal, Canada.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales were summoned to Livadia, and from this it was believed that the Czar's end was near.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG has been appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

THE British steamer Tormes foundered off Pembroke, Wales. Fourteen of her crew were drowned.

THE Peary steamer Falcon, from Philadelphia for St. Johns, Newfoundland, which has been out four weeks, was officially given up by the owners as lost.

THE Swedish insane asylum at Joenkoeping was burned. Fifteen inmates perished.

JAPANESE merchants have ordered vast supplies from the United States. The orders include flour, general provisions, goat skins, clothing, etc.

CONDITION OF UTAH.

Facts From the Annual Report of the Governor of the Territory.

Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that the population of Utah in 1894 is 252,834. Complaint is made that the appropriations by the last Legislature for charitable and educational institutionss were not so liberal as they should have been. The Governor states that the allottment in severalty of certain lands within the Uintah and Uncompaghre reservations and the opening for settlement of the remaining lands will prove of untold advantage to the State. The report recommends the passage of laws returning to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints the real and personal estate, valued at $735,000, which has been escheated to the Government. The invasion by the industrial army is referred to at length. In reference to statehood Governor West says: "Great joy has been brought to the people of Utah by the enabling act of admission as a State. While the changes in our social and political position have been rapid they have been complete and no voice is now heard in opposition to statehood. Under the State government we confidently anticipate an increase of population sufficient to strengthen our cities, cultivate our valleys, and as soon as the Indian reservations are opened to settlement to completely transform them into productive gardens and fields, thrifty villages and towns."

LYNCHED BY A MOB.

Eddy Martin Died to Save His Friend Goode.

A special from Princeton, Ky., reports the lynching of Eddy Martin in Crittenden County by a mob of Kentuckians.

It is claimed that Martin was called upon at his home after midnight and asked to get up. Opening the door, he was seized and asked for information of Bill Goode's crimes. The mob told him that if he would turn State's evidence upon Goode he would be spared.

"If these are the only terms, gentlemen," said he, "let the hanging proceed. Bill Goode has been my friend and I will shield him."

The mob quickly did its work and left the body swaying from a limb upon a lone country road. The hanging is the result of the Goode-Rich lawlessness in Crittenden County.

LATER NEWS.

EX-POLICE CAPTAIN JOHN T. STEPHENSON was indicted by the Grand Jury in New York City for alleged bribery.

PATRICK WALSH was named by the Georgia Democrats in caucus to fill United States Senator Colquitt's unexpired term, and A. O. Bacon, a free silver man, for the long term.

MORE than three thousand employes of the Government in Washington decided to go home to vote.

PERU'S civil war continues. Business is entirely paralyzed by guerrilla conflict.

JAMES E. CLAMPETT, [illegible] dealer, crazed by ill-health and business reverses, jumped from the seventh floor of the Morse Building, New York City, and was instantly killed.

SIX workmen were precipitated forty feet from a railroad building in Jersey City, N. J., by the fall of a scaffold. One was killed, two others fatally hurt and the rest were severely injured.

WILLIAM GIPPS, of Buffalo, N. Y., shot his mother dead and seriously wounded his father. William Schmidt, aged fourteen, was shot dead at Binghamton, N. Y., by his sixteen-year-old brother.

Two firemen were killed at the Hammond packing plant, which was burned at Omaha, Neb. The killed were John Steele and Henry Peters.

THE German Ambassador at Washington insists that the beef embargo in his country is only sanitary and that retaliation was not thought of.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD says it cost $2,399,502 to feed the United States Army during the last year, which ended June 30.

THE signs of sorrow for the death of Alexander III. have in France assumed the proportions of a National mourning. The German Emperor seized on the death of the Czar to attempt to make the world believe that this event has changed the relations between Germany and Russia.

Marshal Yamagata defeated the Chinese and captured Fong-Fang-Chen; the road to Mukden is now clear for the Japanese; Marshal Oyama is attacking Kin-Chow.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President Designates by Proclamation November 29.

President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also, with humility and faith, supplicate the Father of All Mercies for continued blessings according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek the favor of the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all the people of the land.

On that day let our ordinary work and business be suspended, and let us meet in our accustomed places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for our preservation as a Nation, for our immunity from disease and pestilence, for the harvests that have rewarded our husbandry, for a renewal of National prosperity, and for every advance in virtue and intelligence that has marked our growth as a people.

And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us, that our National conscience may be quickened to a better recognition of the power and goodness of God, and that in our National life we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righteousness.

And in our places of worship and praise, as well as in the happy reunions of kindred and friends on that day, let us invoke Divine approval by generously remembering the poor and needy. Surely He who has given us comfort and plenty will look upon our relief of the destitute and our ministrations of charity as the work of hearts truly grateful, and as proofs of the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, which I have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the first day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

GREAT STRIKE OFF.

A Victory for Fall River (Mass.) Manufacturers

The big strike of weavers at Fall River, Mass., which was begun with a four weeks' vacation ten weeks ago, was declared off and the strikers have returned to work. They were defeated by the manufacturers, and they resume their places under a reduced scale of wages. For eight weeks about 28,000 operatives were thrown out of work, and for the last two weeks about 8000 people were affected. The strong letter of the manufacturers, in which it was stated that no conference would be held and no concessions made and the fact that the union's financial resources were extremely low were the causes which broke down the resistance which has been offered.

About 1800 operatives crowded the Academy of Music, and speeches were made by Secretary Whitehead and others. The general advice given was that it was wise to return to work under the terms offered. A rising vote was taken on the question, and hardly twenty-five persons voted to remain out.

The strike has been the most orderly affair of its kind in the long history of labor struggles there. General businessh as been about paralyzed, but although so many people were idle no serious disturbance occurred, and arrests for drunkenness and minor crimes fell off. The operatives lost about $1,500,000 in wages.

PRESIDENT PERIER'S late tour of France was made in a carriage so high that no hand could reach him with a dagger thrust.

MARRIED SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Beecher Celebrate the Anniversary.

Although no notices were sent by the Rev. Edward Beecher, of Brooklyn, to his friends to remind them that he and his wife had been married sixty-five years, the anniversary was not overlooked by them. All day congratulatory letters and floral tokens poured in upon them, and calls were made by intimate friends.

REV. EDWARD BEECHER.

The only special event to mark the day was a family dinner, at which were Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Eugene F. Beecher, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Beecher; Miss Voice Adams Beecher, their adopted daughter, and Miss Andra Adams. A birthday cake, topped with sixty-five candles, occupied the center of the table, and at one end was a large silver epergne, filled with ferns.

After the marriage of Mr. Beecher to Miss Isabella Porter Jones, at Wiscasset, Me., October 27, 1829, he was actively engaged in the ministry up to the spring of 1839, when, through a serious accident on the Long Island road, he was partially crippled.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOHN WANAMAKER had saved only $100 at the age of twenty-three.

THE last book read to Dr. Holmes was "Alice in Wonderland."

THE Empress of Germany rises at six and makes her husband's coffee with her own hands.

PRIME MINISTER ROSEBERY declared for the curtailment or abolition of hereditary legislative privileges in an address at Bradford, England.

IT is said President Cleveland did not register in New York because he was told by his advisers that he had lost his right to vote there.

BY removal of cataract Gladstone's righ eye is good for the finest print, but upon his left an immature cataract prevents his using that eye in reading ordinary type.

GENERAL ELI S. PARKER, a full blooded Seneca, is the only Indian who held a commission in the Union Army during the war. He is a lineal descendant of the great Chief, Red Jacket.

DURHAM WHITE STEVENS, the American Secretary of the Japaness legation at Washington, was appointed Secretary of the American legation at Tokyo when he was twenty years old.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON is to be allowed to choose the artist who shall paint his portrait to be hung in the White House, and a $2500 appropriation, already provided, will cover the cost.

OSWOLD OTTENDORFER formed with Franz Sigel and Carl Schurz a trio of distinguished German-Americans whose activity in the revolution of 1848-9 made it necessary to leave Germany for America.

NOTWITHSTANDING his rough and unsociable character—few persons have seen him smile, much less laugh—Verdi, the great composer, is very charitable. Numerous philanthropical works, and in particular the hospital at Bussetto, owe their existence to him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALEXANDER MCCOOK will be retired next spring on account of age. With the exception of General Schofield and General Howard, this last of the fighting "McCooks" is the only officer in the regular army who commanded an army corps during the Civil War.

W. H. SHEPPARD, twenty years ago a poor little boy in the streets of Waynesboro, Va., is, at the age of thirty, perhaps the most distinguished colored man in the Southern Presbyterian Church and the only American colored man that has ever been made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Spanish Ministry resigned.

ITALY'S deficit this year is $12,000,000.

THE remains of the late Justice L. Q. C. Lamar were interred at Oxford, Miss.

THE city of Boston is selling its four per cent. bonds at $113.55 for the $100 bond.

THE mines at Cripple Creek, Col., are now turning out $700,000 in gold every month.

THE appropriation for the New York City Park Commission now amounts to $1,347,955.

NAVAJO uprisings in progress in Arizona are traced to Mormon anxiety to obtain the Indian lands.

A TEN-ACRE tract of hone stone, a valuable mineral, has been discovered in Hardin County, Iowa.

STATISTICIAN LICHTS estimates the European beet sugar crop at 4,675,000 tons, as against 3,890,000 last year.

ROBBERIES from the baggage of passengers in trains in Italy have begun again on a larger scale than ever before.

IN West Virginia 2000 oil wells are in operation, and 10,000,000 barrels, worth $8,000,000, will be the output this year.

GERMANY has made the sale of Atlantic tickets to persons barred from landing in this country an offense punishable by fine.

THE steam whaler Narwhal arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic and reported a catch of sixty-nine whales, valued at nearly $500,000.

MR. AND MRS. NELSON TURRELL, of Litchfield, Mich., have just celebrated their ruby wedding, making the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

EXCURSIONS south of the Ohio to Southern health resorts will be two cents a mile. Tickets at these rates will be sold from November 1 to May 10.

IRON industries are moving South. Nearly as much pig iron is already produced in the Southern States as was made in the whole United States twenty years ago.

THE South Carolina Dispensary law, where it comes into conflict with the United States, is inoperative, according to a decision rendered by Attorney-General Olney.

One-story houses are the rule in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Hard Times.

It is not merely the fact that a million men are said to be out of work with consequent loss of time, place and money, that makes the times seem so tough, but there are other aggravations superadded, growing out of the willful neglect of so many, that make the times seem hard, indeed. If better times were at hnnd and good places open to all that are now idle, there are thousands who would be totally unfit to go to work by reason of the neglect of some infirmity which totally unfits them to accept a proffered chance. What better opportunity could there be to get their physical condition in good shape than the enforced idleness gives them? To do so is making profit out of misfortune; not to do so is making hard times so much harder. It is poor logic to make anything bad grow worse, and it is no economy at all to save expense by sacrificing health. A man wants brawn, muscle and brain in as nearly a perfect condition as is possible, to gain a victory in the battle of life. It is mostly from a beginning in little things that the greater ones accumulate and finally overwhelm us. There is hardly one man who labors with his muscles, from the skilled mechanic down to those who work with pick and shovel, but has some bodily ailment neglected. What costly trifling it is, looked at from results. For example: the bones, joints, ligaments, tendons and muscles are all under constant strain from the nature and demands of their work. Aches and pains must ensue. These, neglected, soon reach the chronic stage of stiffened limbs from contracted muscles. How many old mechanics have bent backs and backaches we know. This is simply a condition of neglected lumbago, which had it been treated in time could have been cured in ten minutes by St. Jacobs Oil. This is also ture of all the minor aches and pains. So certain a cure ought certainly to be in every workingman's house to make hard times lighter.

Only twelve of the States have sufficient canvas to cover their militia.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The United States army may be increased by 5000 men under existing laws.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrn Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Reprieve of Ten Years.

An average business man's life can easily be lengthened ten years by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Do you know any one who wants those ten years?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

HOOD'S IS THE BEST

Fall Medicine, because it purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and therefore gives strength to resist bad effects from Colds, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Malaria, the Grip, etc. Take it now and avoid the danger of serious illness. It may save you many dollars in doctors' bills. Be sure to get HOOD'S and only HOOD'S. "I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent medicine. I have taken four bottles and I am better than I have been for two years past. I was all run down, my limbs swelled and my blood was in a very bad condition. Now I am free from neuralgia and better in every way." MRS. H. COBLEIGH, Hume, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25 cents.

TRADE MARK. LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY.

77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

EASTMAN COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers both sexes the best educational advantages at the lowest cost. Healthful; best influences; elective studies. Superior instruction. Departments of *Bookkeeping and Business Studies; Shorthand and Typewriting; English and Modern Languages; Penmanship and Drawing;* the elementary branches, etc. **NO VACATIONS. Positions obtained for competent students.** Address, for Catalogue CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 30 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrha **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Victory Over Pain."

TEXT 'Neither shall there be any more pain."—Revelation xxi., 4.

The first question that you ask when about to change your residence to any city is "What is the health of the place? Is it shaken of terrible disorders? What are the bills of mortality? What is the death rate? How high rises the thermometer?" And am I not reasonable in asking, What are the sanitary conditions of the heavenly city into which we all hope to move? My text answers it by saying, "Neither shall there be any more pain."

First, I remark, there will be no pain of disappointment in heaven. If I could put the picture of what you anticipated of life when you began it beside the picture of what you have realized, I would find a great difference. You have stumbled upon great disappointments. Perhaps you expected riches, and you have worked hard enough to gain them; you have planned and worried and persisted until your hands were worn, and your brain was racked, and your heart fainted, and at the end of this long strife with misfortune you find that if you have not been positively defeated it has been a drawn battle. It is still tug and tussle, this year losing what you gained last, financial uncertainties, pulling down faster than you build. For perhaps twenty or thirty years you have been running your craft straight into the teeth of the wind.

Perhaps you have had domestic disappointment. Your children, upon whose education you lavished your hard earned dollars, have not turned out as expected. Notwithstanding all your counsels and prayers and painstaking, they will not do right. Many a good father has had a bad boy. Absalom trod on David's heart. That mother never imagined all this as twenty or thirty years ago she sat by that child's cradle.

Your life has been a chapter of disappointments. But come with me and I will show you a different scene. By God's grace entering the other city, you will never again have a blasted hope. The most jubilant of expectations will not reach the realization. Coming to the top of one hill of joy, there will be other heights rising up in the vision. This song of transport will but lift you to higher anthems, the sweetest choral but a prelude to more tremendous harmony, all things better than you had anticipated—the robe richer, the crown brighter, the temple grander, the throng mightier.

Further, I remark, there will be no pain of weariness. It may be many hours since you quit work, but many of you are unrested, some from overwork, and some from dullness of trade, the latter more exhausting than the former. Your ankles ache, your spirits flag, you want rest. Are these wheels always to turn, these shuttles to fly, these axes to hew, these shovels to delve, these pens to fly, these books to be posted, these goods to be sold?

Ah, the great holiday approaches. No more curse of taskmakers. No more stooping until the back aches. No more calculation until the brain is bewildered. No more pain. No more carpentry, for the mansions are all built. No more masonry, for the walls are all reared. No more diamond cutting, for the gems are all set. No more gold beating, for the crowns are all completed. No more agriculture, for the harvests are spontaneous.

Further, there will be no more pain of poverty. It is a hard thing to be really poor; to have your coat wear out and no money to get another; to have your flour barrel empty and nothing to buy bread with for your children; to live in an unhealthy row and no means to change your habitation; to have your child sick with some mysterious disease and not be able to secure eminent medical ability; to have son or daughter begin the world and you not have anything to help them in starting, with a mind capable of research and high contemplation to be perpetually fixed on questions of mere livelihood.

Poets try to throw a romance about the poor man's cot, but there is no romance about it. Poverty is hard, cruel, unrelenting. But Lazarus waked up without his rags and his diseases, and so all of Christ's poor wake up at last without any of their disadvantages—no almshouses, for they are all princes; no rents to pay, for the residence is gratuitous; no garments to buy, for the robes are divinely fashioned; no seats in church for poor folks, but equality among temple worshipers; no hovels, no hard crusts, no insufficient apparel. "They shall hunger no more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat." No more pain!

Further, there will be no pain of parting. All these associations must some time break up. We clasp hands and walk together, and talk and laugh and weep together, but we must after awhile separate. Your grave will be in one place, mine in another. We look each other full in the face for the last time. We will be sitting together some evening, or walking together some day, and nothing will be unusual in our appearance, or our conversation, but God knows that it is the last time, and messengers from eternity on their errand to take us away know it is the last time, and in heaven, where they make ready for our departing spirits, they know it is the last time.

Oh, the long agony of earthly separation! It is awful to stand in your nursery fighting death back from the couch of your child, and try to hold fast the little one, and see all the time that he is getting weaker, and the breath is shorter, and make outcry to God to help us and to the doctors to save him, and see it is of no avail, and then to know that his spirit is gone and that you have nothing left but the casket that held the jewel, and that in two or three days you must even put that away and walk around about the house and find it desolate, sometimes feeling rebellious, and then to resolve to feel differently and to resolve on self control, and just as you have come to what you think is perfect self-control to suddenly come upon some little coat or picture or shoe half worn out and how all the floods of the soul burst in one wild wail of agony! Oh, my God, how hard it is to part, to close the eyes that never can look merry at our coming, to kiss the hand that will never again do us a kindness. I know religion gives great consolation in such an hour, and we ought to be comforted, but anyhow and anyway you make it it is awful.

On steamboat wharf and at rail car window we may smile when we say farewell, but these goodbys at the deathbed—they just take hold of the heart with iron pinchers and tear it out by the roots until all the fibers quiver and curl in the torture and drop thick blood. These separations are wine presses, into which our hearts, like red clusters, are thrown, and then trouble turns the windlass round and round until we are utterly crushed and have no more capacity to suffer, and we stop crying because we have wept all our tears.

On every street, on every doorstep, by every couch, there have been partings, But once past the heavenly portals, and you are through with such scenes forever. In that land there are many hand claspings and embracings, but only in recognition. That great home circle never breaks. Once find your comrades there, and you have them forever. No crape floats from the door of that blissful residence. No cleft, hillside where the dead sleep. All awake, wide awake, and forever. No pushing out of emigrant ship for foreign shore. No tolling of bell as the funeral passes. Whole generations in glory. Hand to hand, heart to heart, joy to joy. No creeping up the limbs of the death chill, the feet cold until hot flannels cannot warm them. No rattle of sepulchral gates. No parting, no pain.

Further, the heavenly city will have no pain of body. The race is pierced with sharp distresses. The surgeon's knife must cut. The dentist's pinchers must pull. Pain is fought with pain. The world is a hospital. Scores of diseases, like vultures contending for a carcass, struggle as to which shall have it. Our natures sre infinitely susceptible to suffering. The eye, the foot, the hand, with immense capacity of anguish.

The little child meets at the entrance of life manifold diseases. You hear the shrill cry of infancy as the lancet strikes into the swollen gum. You see its head in consuming fevers that take more than half of them into the dust. Old age passes, dizzy and weak and short breathed and dim sighted. On every northeast wind come down pleurises and pneumonias. War lifts its sword and hacks away the life of whole generations. The hospitals of the earth groan into the ear of God their complaint. Asiatic choleras and ship fevers and typhoids and London plagues make the world's knees knock together.

Pain has gone through every street and up every ladder and down every shaft. It is on the wave, on the mast, on the beach. Wounds from clip of elephant's tusk and adder's sting and crocodile's tooth and horse's hoof and wheel's revolution. We gather up the infirmities of our parents and transmit to our children the inheritance augmented by our own sicknesses, and they add to them their own disorders, to pass the inheritance to other generations. In A. D. 262 the plague in Rome smote into the dust 5000 citizens daily. In 544, in Constantinople, 1000 gravediggers were not enough to bury the dead. In 1813 ophthalmia seized the whole Prussian army. At times the earth has sweltered with suffering.

Count up the pains of Austerlitz, where 30,000 fell; of Fontenoy, where 100,000 fell, of Chalons, where 300,000 fell; of Marius' fight, in which 290,000 fell; of the tragedy at Herat, where Genghis Khan massacred 1,600,000 men, and of Nishar, where he slew 1,747,000 people; of the 18,000,000 this monster sacrificed in fourteen years as he went forth to do as he declared, to exterminate the entire Chinese nation and make the empire a pasture for cattle.

Think of the death throes of the 5,000,000 men sacrificed in one campaign of Xerxes. Think of the 120,000 that perished in the siege of Ostend, of 300,000 dead at Acre, of 1,100,000 dead in the siege of Jerusalem, of 1,816,000 of the dead at Troy, and then complete the review by considering the stupendous estimate of Edmund Burke, that the loss by war had been thirty-five times the entire then present population of the globe.

Go through and examine the lacerations, the gunshot fractures, the saber wounds, the gashes of the battleax, the slain of bombshell and exploded mine and falling wall and those destroyed under the gun carriage, and the hoof of the cavalry horse, the burning thirsts, the camp fevers, the frosts that shivered, the tropical suns that smote. Add it up, gather it into one line, compress it into one word, spell it in one syllable, clank it in one chain, pour it out in one groan, distill it into one tear.

Aye, the world has writhed in 6000 years of suffering. Why doubt the possibility of a future world of suffering when we see the tortures that have been inflicted in this? A deserter from Sevastopol, coming over to army of the allies, pointed back to the fortress and said, "That place is a perfect hell."

Our lexicographers, aware of the immense necessity of having plenty of words to express the different shades of trouble, have strewn over their pages such words as "annoyance," "distress," "grief," "bitterness," "heartache," "misery," "twinge," "pang," "torture," "affliction," "anguish," "tribulation," "wretchedness," "woe." But I have a glad sound for every hospital, for every sickroom, for every lifelong invalid, for every broken heart. "There shall be no more pain." Thank God! Thank God!

No malarias float in the air. No bruised foot treads that street. No weary arm. No painful respiration. No hectic flush. No one can drink of that healthy fountain and keep faint hearted or faint headed. He whose foot touches that pavement becomes an athlete. The first kiss of that summer air will take the wrinkles from the old man's cheek. Amid the multitude of songsters not one diseased throat. The first flash of the throne will scatter the darkness of those who were born blind. See, the lame man leaps as a hart and the dumb sing. From that bath of infinite delight we shall step forth, our weariness forgotten. Who are those radiant ones? Why, that one had his jaw shot off at Fredericksburg; that one lost his eyes in a powder blast; that one had his back broken by a fall from the ship's halyards; that one died of gangrene in the hospital. No more pain. Sure enough, here is Robert Hall, who never before saw a well day, and Edward Payson, whose body was ever torn of distress, and Richard Baxter, who passed through untold physical torture. All well. No more pain. Here, too, are the Theban legion, a great host of 6666 put to the sword for Christ's sake. No distortion on their countenance. No fires to hurt them, or floods to drown them, or racks to tear them. All well. Here are the Scotch Covenanters, none to hunt them now. The dark cave and imprecations of Lord Claverhouse exchanged for temple service, and the presence of Him who helped Hugh Latimer out of the fire. All well. No more pain.

I set open the door of heaven until there blows on you this refreshing breeze. The fountains of God have made it cool, and the gardens have made it sweet. I do not know that Solomon ever heard on a hot day, the ice click in an ice pitcher, but he wrote as if he did when he said, "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."

Clambering among the Green Mountains I was tired and hot and thirsty, and I shall not forget how refreshing it was when, after awhile, I heard the mountain brook tumbling over the rocks. I had no cup, no chalice, so I got down on my knees and face to drink. Oh, ye climbers on the journey, with cut feet and parched tongues and fevered temples, listen to the rumbling of sapphire brooks, amid flowered banks, over golden shelvings. Listen! "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them unto living fountains of water." I do not offer it to you in a chalice. To take this you must bend. Get down on your knees and on your face, and drink out of this great fountain of God's consolation. "And, lo, I heard a voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters."

Cost of New York's Schools.

The total expense of New York City's school department this year is $5,000,000. Of this sum $3,500,000 go for the salaries of principals, teachers, substitutes and employes of the Board of Education.

Business Housekeeping.

Of the many large office buildings in New York City comparatively few are up to date in every respect and represent the highest development of modern architectural skill. Yet the service required to keep them in order would astonish the majority of those who daily pass them by.

The highest of these buildings has twenty-six floors on twenty-two stories. It contains enough brick to build 250 ordinary brick houses and sufficient iron to construct twenty-nine miles of railroad. It has more than 140,000 feet of floor space and 1,000,000 feet of woodwork.

Another of these buildings, which covers an area of nearly an acre, contains over 500 rooms and over 1000 windows, for which three miles of sash chain are required. This is the largest office building in existence.

The head janitor here has fifteen assistants to help him keep the structure in order. This is no small undertaking, for, in addition to the regular routine work, a great number of of odd jobs requiring attention is sure to crop up every day in the year.

In addition to these men a force of thirty women is required to clean out the offices, sweep the corridors and wash down the stairs daily. They work from six until nine o'clock in the evening. This cleaning, scrubbing and burnishing runs in regularly appointed grooves, or it would never be ended.

Most large office buildings have a special corps of plumbers, steam fitters, carpenters and painters among their employes. In the building of which I am speaking there are no less than fifty men on the staff of the chief engineer. These include assistant engineers, electricians, oilers and coal passers.

Their wages run from $25 a week, the salary of an assistant engineer, to $10 a week, paid to the coal passers. The electricians and oilers receive from $12 to $18 a week each. By a new method the exhaust steam from the engine is used in heating the building.—New York Telegram.

Giant Horned Lizards.

Some years ago—several hundred thousand, perhaps—a brackish or fresh water lake existed which extended for 800 miles along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains, and many strange monsters wandered up and down its shores.

Professor Marsh named one the Triceratops, which means that it wore three horns on its face. Its skull was enormous, measuring in an old individual seven or eight feet in length, was somewhat wedge-shaped, and the back and sides of its neck were protected by a huge fanlike ruff or projection of bone, extending from the skull and forming part of it.

The brain was smaller in proportion to the size of the skull than in any known animal. The mouth was a kind of beak, like that of the turtle, and similarly sheathed in horn. Its food was of the luxurious tropical vegetation which flourished along the borders of the great lake.

The animal was about twenty-five feet in length and eight or ten feet in height, being considerably larger than the largest existing elephant.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Prize money is still awarded the British navy for the capture of slaves. Last year the total was $6540. The price for the capture of a single live slave is $50.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely *cure* Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same.

HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Caught the Drummer Napping.

A group of commercial travelers was seated in the smoking compartment of a smoking-car discussing business, expense accounts and the various lines of merchandise sold by them. After awhile they were joined by a quiet individual, who listened to the conversation, but took no part in it. He smiled, however, at the jokes and smiles, and appeared to be thoroughly in sympathy with the company.

The attitude of the new comer was such that at last one of the party turned to him and said, "May I inquire what line you represent?"

"Certainly," he replied. "I am a clergyman. I travel for the house of the Lord."

"Well, that's a new one on me," responded the drummer, and then, not at all abashed, he asked, "Are the expense allowances liberal?"—New York Herald.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Alaskan Indian Canoes.

In the Sitka district the canoes are each cut from a single log of wood. The log is first dressed and hollowed out, and then steamed and spread open. Many of the canoes are models of form. Great care is expended on them, and if the maker were paid good wages their prices would be fabulous. A good new canoe able to carry three men and 100 pounds of baggage is worth $150. An older canoe of the same size may be procured for $70. Some cost $200 and up to $700. The Indians have abandoned to a great extent the old method of paddling the canoe, and they are furnished with oars and sail. This is made possible by having a rigid body, unlike the bark or skin canoes of other places.—Inter-Ocean.

The value of Irish exports in 1893 was $1,622,235, and of imports, $44,694,730.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

NYNU—45

FACE TO FACE.

The pleasure of a confidential chat is doubled by the sweet breath that goes with a well-ordered system. And that is always insured by

Ripans • Tabules.

Sweet breath, bright eye,
clear complexion,

Ripans • Tabules.

What to do with Milk Pails?

Clean them with Pearline. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. Besides, it's easier for you—quicker, more economical.

"The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."—*The Dairy World*, Chicago.

Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline—besides, "don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 400 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

The Election.

The result of the election yesterday was not so much of a surprise as the size of some of the majorities.

Pennsylvania stands at the head of the Republican column with a majority for the state ticket which will be close 200,000.

New York gives the Republican state ticket a majority which may reach 130,000.

The indications are that the next Congress will be Republican but this cannot be determined before evening.

Most of the northern and western states show heavy Republican gains while there will be but little break in the congressional delegations from the southern states. West Virginia will send two or three Republicans of its four members to Congress.

In this county the entire Republican ticket is elected. Love for judge has about 1000 majority over Bower while in Centre county Bower beats Love by from 500 to 700 votes. The election of Love is assured. Greenberg for coroner will probably beat Foust by 1000. The rest of the Republican ticket receives majorities ranging from 1800 to 2100.

A very light vote was polled in ihe Union district and about 20 voters of this borough failed to appear at the polls. We give below the vote in detail of these two districts:

	Borough.	Township.
GOVERNOR.		
*Hastings.	110	54
Singerly	25	14
†Hawley	2	0
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
*Lyon	108	53
Rilling	24	10
†Castle	3	0
AUDITOR GENERAL.		
*Mylin	108	53
Magee	24	10
†Palmer	4	0
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.		
*Latta	108	53
Greenland	24	10
†Gleason	4	0
REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE.		
*Grow	108	53
*Huff	105	53
Meyer	24	10
Collins	24	10
†Kane	5	0
†Jordan	4	0
CONGRESSMAN.		
*Mahon	108	53
Smith	24	10
ASSEMBLY.		
*Lytle	112	54
*Milliken	101	53
Africa	21	9
Logan	28	10
PRESIDENT JUDGE.		
*Love	101	51
Bower	29	10
†Ames	6	2
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.		
*Crownover	108	53
Martin	25	10
JURY COMMISSIONER.		
*Zeigler	108	53
Bollinger	25	10
CORONER.		
*Greenberg	90	41
Foust	41	13

*Republican, Democratic unmarked, †Prohibition.

WATERSTREET.

The "melancholly days have come."

John Miller and daughter, Lillie, of Frankstown, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Davis last week.

Mrs. Henry Schoch, of Selin's Grove, Pa., is visiting at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Rev. Traver.

Rev. Hummel, of Huntingdon, was a visitor to our school this week. Mr. Hummel gave us a very interesting talk. We hope he will come again.

I. N. Swope, editor of the ITEM, and J. E. Giffin, district president of the P. O. S. of A., paid our vicinity and school a visit last week.

John Miller and daughter, of Frankstown, spent several days in this vicinity recently. Mr. Miller was formerly a farmer in our neighborhood and is always welcome.

Our little town boasts of an orchestra of twelve pieces, under the directions of Profs. Waite and Aurandt. It is expected that in the near future they will give a public concert.

Eighty some friends and neighbors of J. M. Koken gathered at his home in Canoe valley on the 1st inst., to make merry on his birth anniversary. The gentleman in question knew nothing of the matter until he was ushered into the house where he found the guests assembled. To say he was surprised and delighted would be putting it mildly.

It is amusing to note what amount of mail (male?) matter comes from the little isolated postoffice Guyer since our celebrated club, "The Ha," has had their annual outing there.

Chas. Stehlie and wife recently spent some time in visiting friends and relatives in Canoe, Spruce Creek and Warriorsmark valleys. Charley is a good fellow and we like to see him around Canoe again.

L. R. Smith delivered an address in the U. B. church at Spruce Creek on Wednesday evening in the interest of the P. O. S. of A. The meeting was largely attended and much interest shown in the cause.

Mr. Editor, you must bear patiently with the items from this "neck o' woods," at this writing; the writer being deputized to act for your regular correspondent, who is absent on a trip to see his best girl, is but a novice.

Our village teacher, L. R. Smith, left our little hamlet on Friday, school will consequently be closed until Wednesday. Ostensibly he tried to leave us under the impression that "I am going home to vote and visit my parents." Such fileal (?) devotion is certainly commendable, but Bro. Smith, the cahthumpians will be ready for you when you return.

L. R. Smith on Friday last took his school on an "overland trip" to Huntingdon to visit the Reformatory and Juniata College. Through the courtesy of Reformatory officials the school was admitted free of charge and after being divided into squads of ten were shown through the different departments. Including the drivers, Messrs. Patterson, Teeters and Medaw, there were fifty in the party, and while we do not have the particulars of the trip, we understand all had an enjoyable time.

Peter Kean, of Alexandria, met with a misshap on last Tuesday night which might have terminated seriously. While driving down the Spruce Creek pike, on the night in question, about forty rods above Waterstreet, his horse and wagon went over a five foot wall on the lower side of the road. Mr. Kean had alighted and was trying to find the road when the misshap occurred. Fortunateiy Will Walter happened along and started to find help. After getting help and lanterns they found the wagon on its side and the horse on the wheels, neither the worse of the impromptu tumble.

The following is a report of the Shaftersville school ending Monday, October 29, 1894. Although one death has occurred and diphtheria has kept some at home, yet the report speaks well for attendance. The interest seems to be growing especially in English literature:

L. R. Smith, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	18	29	47
Average "	17	26	43
Per cent. of "	93	92	93

Following pupils missed no time during the month: May Hagerty, Grace Hagerty, Lillie Gussman, Clara Waite, Grace Black, Lucy Goodman, Annie Young, Nellie Keister, Jessie Young, Gertrude Young, Lida Hampshire, Nettie Gussman, Joseph Kayes, Lem Goodman, Samuel Goodman, Joseph Hampshire, David Goodman, James Black, Kirk Hagerty, Harry Gussman. Visitors, 8.

MOUNT UNION.

Robert Johnson is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller are visiting friends in Tell township.

Mrs. R. A. Deen, of Harrisburg, is visiting friends in town.

The public schools will be closed next week on account of institute.

Miss Effie Eberman returned from a two-month's visit to friends in Harrisburg.

Miss Dessie Fegley, of Bellwood, is the guest of Geo. Schmittle's family in this place.

Rev. Wm. Brill began a protracted meeting in the M. E. church on Sunday evening last.

W. V. Fuller has opened a confectionery in the McCarthy building on Shirley street.

Some miscreant took charge of a valuable dog, one night last week, the property of Emmert Shank.

R. W Ripple and family of this place took their departure for Philadelphia on Thursday. Mr. Ripple was one of our best citizens and his removal is regretted by a large number of friends. J. J. Rosensteel has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Ripple and John Jenkins has taken charge of the house vacated by Mr. Rosensteel on Pennsylvania avenue.

John, a four-years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. M. Nevil, of this place, died Monday afternoon last from membraneous croup.

The Etnier property, on the corner of Water and Division streets is undergoing a change of color at the hands of artist Edward Campbell.

The election passed off quietly in this place. The result was anxiously awaited, by several, who backed their faith in the different parties by money.

H. C. Kieferle, of Port Royal, accompanied by a friend, S. R. Harner, walked from that place to town on Saturday. The entire distance was covered in about 12 hours.

LATTA GROVE.

Wilson Dell has moved into his new house.

Michael Stever is building a stable on his lot.

Peter Bowman recently killed an eleven-pound gobbler.

Mrs. George W. Taylor recently visited friends in Huntingdon.

George L. Smith has been having a slight attack of rheumatism lately.

The Brethren are holding a meeting at the Latta Grove church during this week.

James Edwards, of Nebraska, is visiting among friends in this part of the county.

Miss Rena Smith has returned from Philadelphia and will spend the winter with her parents.

Rev. Sparks preached here last Sunday. The people seem well pleased with the new minister.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for month ending Oct. 26th: hole No. enrolled, males 13, females 8; per cent. of attendance, males 97, females 90.

George W. Stever talks of putting a lock on his corn crib. It strikes your correspondent from recent occurrences that it would be a good idea for Isaac Dell and some other residents of this neighborhood to do likewise.

The people of Latta Grove and vicinity was favored with an address trom L. R. Smith at the Latta Grove school house on Monday night, Nov. 5. His subject was the principles of the P. O. S. of A., or good citizenship. He was favored with a large and attentive audience. In the course of his talk he said many good things, but one thing is worthy of note. He said, "The National colors should float in the air from every school house in the land." We all should endorse that. We welcome Mr. Smith back again.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Maggie Allen, of Trenton, N. J., is visiting Miss Linnie Stonebraker.

A Stranger in the shape of a six six pound boy came to the home of "Doc." Gorsuch recently.

Miss Margaret Carothers spent several days of last week in Huntingdon with her aunt, Mrs. Diffendaffer.

Miss Emma Gorsuch, formerly of this place but now of Huntingdon, spent last Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. McGowan, teacher of the advanced school, went home to attend the election, consequently there was no school on Tuesday.

Miss Junie Rupert died last Tuesday evening with typhoid fever. She had been sick only one week. There are still a number of cases but all are improving at this writing.

It is rumored that Brady district will be divided and hereafter there will be two places for holding elections instead of one. We earnestly hope houses, other than school houses, will be selected as proper places for such work.

CALVIN.

Our farmers are nearly done husking corn.

Our hunters report wild turkeys very scarce.

C. W. Smith is building a kitchen to his house.

The local institute held at Sheridan was well attended.

J. Frank Wright and wife were visititing in this valley on Sunday.

Mrs. Copenhaver, of Cambria county, visited friends at this place last week.

District President J. E. Giffin paid W. C., No. 350, P. O. S. of A., an official visit on last Saturday night.

The Beavertown cornet band treated our merchant, Henry Quarry, to some fine music on Saturday evening last.

Samuel Steele, sr., killed two fine hogs last week. As the butchering season approaches we expect to report some large ones.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE

Sutherland Sisters.

WHO WILL ARRIVE ON

Monday, Oct. 15, '94.

HAIR AND SCALP CLEANER.

The only preparation that will restore the hair in all its original elegance, and is a positive and perfectly safe cure for baldness. Stops hair from falling, make it grow thicker and long. Use no dye. Seven Sutherland Sisters' Scalp Cleaner is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing it has no equal,

PRICE. { Hair Grower $1.00. Six (6) bottles for $5.00
Scalp Cleaner 50 cents.

See the photograph of the seven Sutherland Sisters (group) on every box. Ladies should not fail to use the Seven Sutherland Sisters Dressing Combs. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and see the ladies with long beautiful hair. At the store of

CONSULTATION FREE.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. | Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.

Our motto, as heretofore, shall

Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS

Possible for the LEAST MONEY.

We shall be pleased to haue

You examine styles and prices,

Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.,

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to prove, teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 7, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Institute next week.

—New millinery goods this week at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Children's caps at reduced rates this week at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—James S. Gillam, wife and daughier, of Tyrone, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7.00 o'clock.

—Mrs. Kate Civils, of Altoona, who was with her daughter visiting, left this place on Saturday for her home.

—Mrs. George W. Morgan and daughter, Olive, visited friends and relatives in Altoona during the past week.

—R. C. Yocum and family and Mrs. Civils arrived home last Thursday from a trip to Harrisburg, Carlisle and Gettysburg.

—H. C. Kieferle, who is employed in the Port Royal *Times*, accompanied by R. S. Harner, visited in Mapleton on Sunday last.

—George Bouse, of Tyrone, and a party of friends, are scouring the fields and woods in this neighborhood in search of rabbits.

—A. G. Postlethwaite, of St. Paul, Minnesota, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Sunday evening, the guest of his friend, D. M. Evans.

—All who wish to make a large salary between now and Christmas, see, in another column, advertisement of S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

—Dr. George W. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, came to Mapleton Sunday evening on his way to Trough Creek to see his aged mother who is quite ill.

—Mrs. Jacob Lohr and Mr. and Mrs. John Reck and Miss Maud Reck, of Shirley township, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Topper, of Adams county, visited E. E. Palmer's family on Saturday last.

—M. E. church services for next Sunday: Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.: class, 10.30 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior League, 6.00 P. M.; preaching, 7.00 P. M., subject, "The Seen and Unseen."

—T. M. Logan and Miss Viola J. Price, of Harrisburg, were united in marriage at the home of the groom in this place last Thursday evening by Rev. F. W. Curry. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes.

--The undersigned has commenced blacksmithing at the Barney Kelley shop in Hare's valley and solicits a share of the public patronage. All work promptly done at reasonable prices. J. FRANK PHEASANT.

—FOR RENT.—The store room in Mapleton known as Rex's "old reliable" stand. Best location in the town and an excellent opening for the proper party. For further particulars call on or address, W. H. Rex, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—FOR RENT—Store room, shoemaker shop and dwelling house in Mapleton. Possession of store room and shop given at any time, and of dwelling house April 1, 1895. For further particulars call on or address George L. Smith.

—Work on the new bridge at this place was commenced on monday. The foreman, Mr. Dick, informs us that he expects to complete the structure in about two weeks. The contractor for filling the abutments commenced hauling yesterday.

—For a pain in the side or chest there is nothing so good as a piece of flannel damped with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It affords prompt and permanent relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pneumonia. This same treatment is a cure for lame back. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—W. A. McGuire, a well known citizen of McKay, Ohio, is of the opinion that there is nothing as good for children troubled with colds or croup as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He has used it in his family for several years with the best results and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. After having la grippe he was himself troubled with a severe cough. He used other remedies without benefit and then concluded to try the children's medicine and to his delight it soon effected a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—Henry Wilson, the postmaster at Welshton, Florida, says he cured a case of diarrhœa of long standing in six hours, with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dairrhœa Remedy. What a pleasant surprise that must have been to the sufferer. Such cures are not unusual with this remedy. In many instances only one or two doses are required to give permanent relief. It can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—Yesterday the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad started East on the annual inspection tour over the road. The party is a large one, including all officials from general manager down to the assistant supervisors. The trip will occupy four days, Altoona, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Jersey City being reached on successive nights. The inspectors will travel in a special train of four sections, each being furnished with dining and kitchen cars. The condition of the track and the general condition of the railroad property will be inspected. One of the sections will contain an "indicator" car, which, by means of automatic registering devices, puts down on paper every imperfection in the track, from a sunken joint to a false alignment.

Institute Lecture Course.

The following first class entertainments have been secured for the evening sessions of the county institute:

On Monday evening Major Henry C. Dane will deliver his famous lecture entitled "The Great Naval Battles of the Rebelllon." "Major Dane is a man who sees, hears and notices everything, and has the happy faculty of describing things as they are. His wonderful eloquence, his graphic description, his vivid portraiture of things, persons and places, are simply matchless."

Tuesday evening you will not fail to hear John R. Clarke on "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle." Think of originality, oratory, dialect, satire, drollery, humor, mimicry, song, wit and travels all in one charming bouquet. "Clarke is one of those rare men, so seldom met, who has learned the secret avenues of the human soul."

The Schumann Concert Company, of Pennsylvania, will give one of their delightful entertainments on Wednesday evening. Singing, with piano accompaniments, will make up the program. "Miss Sara Jefferis is easily the star. Her imitation of the birds surpasses all expectation, almost credibility; her appearance, her voice, her gestures are charming. Her 'Rock Me to Sleep, Mother,' in the manner of Mrs. Nella Brown Pond, was most exquisite and affecting and easily up to that famous singing reader."

On Thursday evening you will have the rare privilege of a ninety-minute trip to "Yellowstone and Yosemite" with Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson. "It is very rarely that an audience, even in our favored city of Chicago, enjoys the treat which was furnished by J. O. Wilson, to the large and enthusiastic assembly which greeted him. Mr. Wilson is a master in his profession, possessing every grace of diction and manner."—*Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.*

Tickets will be placed on sale at Opera House Drug Store Saturday, Nov. 3.

Accident at the Bridge.

This morning the trestle work at the bridge fell and four men, John Dillon, William Weller, William Latherow and John Himes, all of whom reside at Mount Union, were injured. Dillon's Back, hip and ankle were bruised and sprained. Weller's back and leg were sprained and one of his fingers was badly lacerated. Latherow's back was injured. Himes had a bad cut on his head and his hand was also hurt. A bench had just been set and the trestleing commenced creaking and the men all started to run off toward the abutment. This had a tendency to push the work out toward the loose end and it fell. This seems the only explanation that can be given as to the cause of the accident.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

School Report.

Following is the report of the second month of our borough schools:

No 1.—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	28	14	42
Average "	23	13	36
Per cent. of "	89	94	92

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Charles McMullen, Loy McCarl, James McHugh, John Hagans, Charlie O'Connor, Victor Brumbaugh, Herbert Henderson, Howard Chilcote, Glendower McMullen, Thomas Skipper, David Hagans, Jettie Moore, Ella Himes, Louella Wilson, Ettie Robley, Edna Rogers, Georgia Dell, Nannie Henderson. The following missed one-half day each: Gilbert Skipper, Luther Skipper, George White. Visitors, 10.

No. 2—E. Guy Rex, Teacher.

	Males.	Females	Tatal.
Whole attendance	20	25	45
Average "	18	23	42
Per cent. of "	97	94	96

Following pupils missed no time during the month: James Fisher, Loren Neice, Grover Kelly, John Robley, Henry Buchanan, Wm. Buchanan, Charley Moore, Jesse Swope, Guy Hicks, Foster Bell, Mason Hicks, Lulu McDonald, Bessie Neice, Annie Lamberson, Ada Wilson, Iva Chilcote, Wilda Rogers, Lomie White, Ada McDonald, Dema Shore, Olie Lamberson, Mattie Barkley, Edith Wood. Five pupils missed one-half day. Visitors, 7. We wish to inform all parents that their children can not be excused at recess unless they have a permit signed by the parent or guardian.

No. 3—G. W. Wright, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	15	18	33
Average "	12	15	27
Per cent. of "	93	91	92

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Almira Fisher, Bertha Hooper, Cora Miller, Nellie Spanogle, Myrtle Wright, J. Duane Hicks, Howard Himes, Walter Lamberson, John McHugh, Eddie McCarl, Philip McDonald.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	15	6	21
Average "	13	6	19
Per cent. of "	94	94	94

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Ettie McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, Mary Spanogle, Minerva Wilson, Samuel Stroup, O. L. Wilson, C. W. Swope, J. G. Hooper, H. N. Mounts, G. G. Brumbaugh, Albert Kennedy. One pupil made 100 per cent. while he belonged to the school, but was not not admitted at the beginning of the month. Another dropped out at the end of the second week. Visitors, 5.

Union Township School Reports.

The following is the report of the Pine Grove school, for the month ending November 2, 1894:

Pine Grove—W. F. Stitt, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	14	21	35
Average "	13	20	33
Per cent. of "	91	94	92

The following pupils missed no days during the month: Edna Swope, Tincie Smith, Daisy Smith, Hulda Smith, Annie Nenstiel, Sarah Whitman, Blanche Smith, May Swope, Mabel Swope Maud Swope, Grace Smith Carrie Swope. Martha Nenstiel, Nellie Wright, Ira Swope, Harper Swope, Leslie Smith, Newton Smith, Pheasant Brown and Hughie Chilcott. Visitors, 4.

Following is the report of Calvin school tor month ending Nov. 2nd:

Calvin—Milton Wright Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	11	19	30
Average "	9	17	26
Per cent. of "	93	94	93

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Ray Roland, Arthur Chilcote, Coy Coder, Charlie Steele, David Norris, Lynn Steele, Olga Wright, Chloe Wright, Lucy Hazzard, Mary Hazzard, Minnie Stroup, Bessie Stroup.

The first month of Penn township schools closed Oct. 26th. Following is the report of No. 7 school:

No. 7—H. G. Swope, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	5	11	16
Average "	4	10	14
Per cent. of "	90	91	90

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Grace White, Blanche Speck, Lizzie Corcelius, Emma Bowser, Bertha Grubb, Joseph Grubb. Visitors, 2.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton & Mill Creek

Local Institute Proceedings.

A local institute was held in the Sheridan school house, Union township, last Saturday. The meeting was called to order by J. H. Tate. The following officers were elected: Chairman, S. L. Glasgow; secretary, H. G. Swope. The devotional exercises were conducted by Prof. J. G. Dell.

The first topic, "Incentives," was opened by J. H. Tate. Among his brief remarks he laid particular stress on the teacher as to his incentives. The school room should be made pleasant as well as homes. He thinks that the teacher has a great deal to do concerning the interest in a recitation. He laid great stress upon the concrete method in teaching all the branches. Experiment, if it is possible, is the best way for teaching. The topic was further discussed by J. G. Dell. He said the first incentive was to study your pupils. He remarked that the subject of reading, especially in primary grades, should be analyzed and each sentence should be explained as we go.

The next subject, "The duty the parent owes to the school," was opened by J. G. Hicks. It has been well said that self-preservation is above all. He said that our public schools were above all in way of education. He also thought that the parent has a great deal to do in making the school a success. He thought that patrons should be more careful in securing better qualified teachers. The teacher should not allow the pupils to correct him before other pupils, as this would be sure to make the pupils lose confidence in their teacher. Among his practical remarks he said that people ought also to take great care in securing good men for the management of our schools, both teachers and directors. Next speaker on the subject was J. G. Dell. The first remark he made on the subject was, "How do we show your interest?" He thought the parents made a great mistake in not visiting the school and also by not showing an interest in the teacher's work. He also thought that in order to make a success the parents should lend the teacher support. The question was further discussed by Richard Chilcott and I. N. Swope.

The next subject for discussion was "History," opened by S. L. Glasgow. He thought one great mistake we made in the teaching of this subject was that we neglect teaching the importance of current events and local history. The question was further discussed by J. G. Hicks, who thought we should teach history for the thought it contains. Further discussed by J. H. Tate, who thought, as Mr. Glasgow suggested, we should teach local history and to a certain extent it should be taught in connection with local geography. This he thought was especially good for primary grades. For advanced grades a very good plan was to teach history by outline method.

Next subject, "Mental Arithmetic," was opened by Milton Wright, who said the branch should not be neglected in our public schools, since it is the "key to written arithmetic." Further discussed by J. G. Hicks and J. G. Dell who thought we should teach mental arithmetic in connection with written arithmetic. The great object of mental arithmetic was "to exercise the reasoning powers of the pupils." The question was further discussed by S. L. Glasgow and Mrs. Jefferson Wright, who thought it was neglected too much in the most of our public schools.

The next topic, "The English Language," was opened by I. N. Swope. W. F. Stitt also made some remarks on this subject.

Institute adjoerned at 4 P. M., to meet six weeks from date at Sherman school house.

SALTILLO.

The notice in the list of Saltillo news relating to the illness of Rev. Mr. Ott in last week's issue was an error through misinformation. True our minister was not present, as he understood the appointment had been recalled on account of revival services being held in a sister church in which he had been kindly invited to participate; while a number of his congregation were not aware of the change. This likely lead to the misapprehension. For the benefit of the many friends of our minister, we are truly glad to say that he is well and actually engaged in the good work he is so eminently fitted for. We trust that his untiring efforts may be blessed in the future as in the past, with many additions to the church.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

We build in this country every year 303,000 new houses.

America has shipped 25,264,000 bushels of breadstuffs to Europe this year as against 30,778,000 for the same period in 1893.

Quintin Hogg declared that—thanks to the various rescue societies—there is not one destitute lad in the streets of London today for every ten a decade or two ago.

According to the facts and figures presented by J. K. Upton in a recent article in Harper's Weekly, the South is the most prosperous and progressive region of the republic.

The South is raising more hogs of its own and especially more cattle. There is not a little town now that does not have its ice machine. That is all new within the last five years.

Dr. Jules Rochard, of Paris, says that the morphine habit is rapidly increasing in France and that after six months it becomes entirely incurable. Doctors and women are the principal victims.

Americans may get a suggestion from France, thinks the American Agriculturist, where numerous factories find a profit in the production of oil from peanuts. The machinery used is antiquated. The oil is prized for soap and as a substitute for olive oil.

The Boston Herald says that the new passenger depot in St. Louis is the finest in the world. The next in size to it is that at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The third is the Reading station at Philadelphia, with the Boston station next. The Broad street, Philadelphia ranks fifth, and then comes the St. Pancras, London, the Pennsylvania, Jersey City, and the Grand Central, New York.

According to the reports just issued in London by the Government Board of Trade, it would appear that the safest place where a man can be is in an express train on an English railroad. For not a single passenger of all the 400,000,000 conveyed by rail during the first six months of this year was killed while travelling in the train. Considering that the English lines are more crowded than any others in the world and that the trains run at a higher average of speed, this may be considered as a marvellous record.

Frank L. Stanton, the Georgia poet, preserves a queer memory of General Sherman. When the Union forces invaded Savannah the General placed a guard at the house of the poet's father, who was a Northern man, and afterwards visited him. While he was there the infantile poet came into the room, and Sherman, taking him upon his knee, said: "This is a fine fellow, but his head is a heap too big." Stanton became a "devil" in a printing-office and afterwards a compositor before he began to produce the verses that have made him celebrated in the South.

The San Francisco Examiner remarks: We have occasionally called the attention of the Union Iron Works and other American shipbuilders to profitable business they could do in keeping warships in stock. When a ship is built on an order the contract is let to the lowest bidder, and the margin of profit is small. Sometimes there is a loss. But a good cruiser sold ready-made to a nation about to go to war is always sure to command a generous price. Balmaceda offered $4,000,000 for the Baltimore, which was about three times as much as she was worth. If the Union Iron Works had begun to build warships for the market seven or eight years ago it could have sold its entire stock as soon as completed to the Chileans at an enormous profit. Work could then have been continued without interruption on a new lot, and the Brazilians would have snapped them up at twice their cost as soon as they were ready for sea. Another batch could then have been started, and sold to the Japanese and Chinese just before the outbreak of the present war. There has never been a time when a good modern warship would have gone begging, and the construction of such craft on speculation would be one of the most profitable enterprises, in which a shipyard could engage.

Distant Things.

Oh, white is the sail in the Faraway
  And dirty the sail in the dock;
And fair are the cliffs across the bay
  And black is the nearby rock.
Though glitters the snow on the peaks afar,
  At our feet it is only white;
And bright is the gleam of the distant star
  Though a lamp were twice as bright!

The rose that nods beyond our reach
  Is redder than rose of ours;
Of thought that turns our tongues to speech
  Our fellows leave greater dowers.
The waters that flow from the hidden springs
  Are sweeter than those by our side—
So we strive through life for these distant things,
  And never are satisfied.

So we strive through life for these distant things,
  But ever they hold their place;
Till beat life's drum and death doth come
  And we look in his mocking face.
And the distant things grow near and close,
  And faith! they are dingy and gray!
For charm is lost when the line is crossed
  'Twix Here and Faraway.

For the charm is lost when the line is crossed
  And we lose all things as they are,
And know that as clean is the sail at the dock
  As the sail on the sea afar;
As bright the rays of the near-by lamp
  As the gleam of the distant star.

—Elwyn Irving Hoffman.

FELIPE'S CHANCACA.

BY CHARLES F. LUMMIS.

The great water wheel was trundling as fast as ever the white impulse from the old stone aqueduct could kick it along. The wheel, indeed, grumbled at so much hard work, but the water only laughed and danced as the big iron jaws of the wheel chewed up the yellow culms of sugar-cane and spat to one side the useless pith, while the sweet, dark sap crept sluggishly down the iron conduit toward the sugar-house. In front was a very mountain of cane brought from the fields by bullock carts, and half a dozen sinewy negroes were feeding it, an armful at a time, between the rolls of the mill. Behind it others with wooden forks were spreading the crushed cane to dry for a day, after which it would be used as fuel to boil its own plundered juice. Off beyond the sugar building gleamed the white Moorish walls of the roofed chapel and manor house, built three hundred years ago, when Peru was the richest crown jewel of Spain. Everywhere else stretched the great fields of cane to the very foot of the sandhills of the encroaching desert, to the very rim of the blue Pacific. What an immensity of sugar it all meant!

The same thought struck the grizzled administrador this morning as he stood on a pier of the aqueduct—just where its stream pounced upon the lazy wheel—and swept the scene with those watchful old eyes. "Of a truth," he was saying to himself, "the world must be very large, as they say, and many must eat nothing else, for here we make every day 40,000 pounds of sugar 300 days of the year, and there are many other sugar haciendas in Peru, though maybe none so big as Villa. Truly, I know not where it all goes. Hola! Always that fellow!" and, springing to the ground as lightly as a boy, in two bounds he was at the mill.

There four of the negro laborers were in sudden struggle with a newcomer from the quarter—a huge, black fellow, whose face was now distorted by drunken rage. He was naked to the waist and his dark hide bulged with tremendous muscles as he swayed his four grapplers to and fro, trying to free his right hand which clasped a heavy machete. This murderous combination of sword and cleaver, which lopped the stubborn cane at a blow, had found worse employment now, for a red stain ran down its broad blade, and on the ground lay a man clenching a stump of arm. Old Melito paused for no questions, but, plucking up a heavy bar of algarboo, smote so strongly upon the desperado's woolly pate that the ironwood broke. The black giant reeled and fell and one of the men wrenched away the machete and flung it into the pool below the wheel.

"He came very drunk and only because Roque brushed against him with an armful of cane he wanted to kill him," said the men as they knotted their grimy handkerchiefs upon the wrists and ankles of the stunned black.

"You did well to hold him," replied the administrador. "Bring now the irons and we will put him in the calaboz till tomorrow. Then he shall go to Lima to the prison, for we can have no fighting here, nor men of trouble."

A slender, big-eyed Spanish boy coming out a few moments later from the great castle arch of the manor house saw four peons lugging away between them the long hulk of the prisoner and stopped to ask the trouble.

"Ah! That bad Coco. That he may never come back from Lima," said the young Spaniard named Felipe, earnestly. "He is a terror to all, and now I fear he will kill Don Melito, for Coco never forgets. I shall ask my father to see the prefect, that they keep him away. And the sugar?"

Felipe, never tired of following all the processes with a grave air, as if it all rested upon his small shoulders. A boy who never felt that he was "helping"—if such a very helpless boy ever existed—has lost one of the best things in all boyhood, and Felipe could not have understood such a boy at all. He went on now and joined Don Melito and the two stood together watching the vat with professional eyes while the two negroes plied their plashing hoes. It was very hot work even to watch it, but a good administrador would never trust this to the laborers.

"Now you watch it a little," said Don Melito, with roguish gravity, looking at the boy's preoccupied face. "As for me, I must see how are the pailas," and he climbed the steps to the platform where the caldrons were hissing with their new supply of sap.

Felipe thus left alone with the heaviest responsibility he had ever borne, knit his smooth brows very hard and peered into the vat as if the fate of nations hung on his eyes. For the first time he began to doubt them. He wondered if it were not worked enough—if he had not better stop the hoes and get the molders to work. If only Don Melito was not here, and there were no signs of his coming. Perhaps he was leaving Felipe to find out the difference between knowing how some one else does a thing and how to do it one's self. The boy fidgeted up and down and looked at the vat first from one end and then from the other, and grew more doubtful the more he looked.

"I don't know and I don't know," he cried to himself. "But sure it is that I must do something, for he left me in charge and perhaps is busy with other matters, thinking I would not let it be spoiled. Put it in the molds!"

The men leaned their candied hoes against the wall. The molders began ladling their buckets full and, in turn, filling the shallow molds. The color there darkened again as sudden crystallization set in; but Felipe felt a great load lifted off his shoulders. He was very sure now that it was a good color—not a hint of the hateful undertone black, but a soft, rich brown, shading to gold at the thin edges.

Now he was free—the laborers could attend to the rest, as usual—and he would go and hunt for Don Melito. He ran up the steps and along the platform, and half way stopped short, as if he had run against a wall.

The rusty irons should never have been trusted with that giant's strength! They might do for common men, but for Coco— As soon as consciousness came back to him, and with it the old rage, he had snapped them, and, wrenching out the iron bars from the window of the calaboz, had come for his revenge. Even now he was shaking his wrists, one still hooped with the iron band, before the old administrador's face and hissing: "You! You did me this. And now I will boil you!"

Don Melito stood still and gray as a stone, looking up into Coco's eyes. His hat was in his hand on account of the heat; but now he put it on as if scorning to stand uncovered before the fellow—put it steadily upon the curling gray hair that reached barely to the level of those great naked chest muscles.

"I did strike you down and order you to be ironed, Coco," he said, quietly, "and I would do so again. Now, I am going to send you to Lima. There is no place at Villa for people like you."

But Coco leaped upon him like the black jaguar and clutched him with those long knotted arms. Melito was sinewy and lithe as a cat, but he was no match for this huge foe. He fought for life, but Coco, with the equal desperation of hate. Struggle as he would, he was borne back and back until his legs cringed from the glow of the paila. At this he made so wild a lunge that it bore him back a few feet: but it was only for a moment. Inch by inch the negro urged him toward that bubbling roar which seemed to drown all other sounds. And even now, with a wild chuckle, the giant doubled him backward against the edge of the paila, with a black, resistless palm under his chin.

Only an instant had Felipe stopped, frozen at sight of Coco; in another he had sprung to the rail, shrieking to the men below: "Juan! Sancho! Quico! Come!" And then rushing at the struggle, he flung himself as ferociously upon Coco as Coco had attacked Don Melito. But it seemed as if he were back in some dreadful dream. He hammered with futile fists upon that bare and mighty back and caught a fierce hold about one of those gnarled legs and tugged to trip it and kicked it with crazy feet. But it was all with the nightmare sense that he was doing nothing by all his efforts. Indeed, it was half doubtful if the infuriated Coco knew at all of this attack in the rear. What to him were the peckings of a twelve-year-old boy.

Would the men never come? Felipe redoubled his kicks and blows, but with a sickening fear. Don Melito was weakening—already his head was thrust over the steam of the paila. Only for his arms locked about the giant's waist, he would go in. And now Coco's huge hand came behind him and wrenched at the old man's slender ones, tearing open finger by finger resistlessly. In another moment it would be too late to think.

Aha, Mr. Coco! The boy sprang to the second paila and snatched the long-handled skimmer that leaned against it, and, dipping it full from the caldron, flung the molten sugar squarely upon Coco's back. Howling, the negro whirled about dropping the half senseless administrador from him, and sprang at Felipe. But the boy stood stiff and very white, holding the ladle back aloft. "This time the eyes!" he cried hoarsely. "If you touch Don Melito again or me, I will throw it in your face!"

Even Coco hesitated at this. He was not too drunk with rage to know what boiling sugar meant. Plainly, this little fool had the advantage. He must be tricked—and then— But just then a wan smile flitted across Felipe's face, and, as Coco half turned his head to see what pleasant thing could be behind him, he got a glimpse of Pancho, the horse-breaker, and something dark and wavy in the air. He ducked forward, but a rope settled upon his broad shoulders, tightening like iron, and he was jerked backward to the ground and a dozen men were upon him.

That is about all there is to tell, except that Coco made no more trouble on the hacienda of Villa. At Lima he found the swift justice which sometimes happens in Peru. Don Melito was in bed several days, for he had been roughly handled in body and in nerves. The first day on which he could sit up a little Felipe brought him a cake of chancaca.

"Thank you," said the old man, laying it on the coverlet. Sugar was an old story to him.

"But you must taste this, my administrador, and see if it is all right."

"It is good," answered Melito, munching submissively. And then, with a sudden light: "It is very good, as good as I could have made myself. Quite right. And I think you sent it to the molds at just the right time."—Atlanta Constitution

A Thorough Fireman.

Assistant Chief Langford, of the Fall River, Mass., fire department, is a jolly, red-faced, gray-haired Falstaff, who, though handicapped with a 300-pound corporosity, can do better, quicker and smarter work at a big blaze than any man under his command.

Yakima County, Washington, has a potato acreage of 6,000 acres, which, at 200 bushels per acre, will yield a crop of 1,200,000 bushels, equal to $300,000 at 25 cents per bushel.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 11.

Lesson Text: "The Twelve Chosen," Mark iii., 6-19—Golden Text: John xv., 16—Commentary.

6. "And the Pharisees went forth and straightway took counsel with the Herodians against Him, how they might destroy Him." In Luke vi., 11, it is written that after Jesus healed the man in the synagogue with the withered hand on the Sabbath "they were filled with madness." The Pharisees and Herodians stand for religious hypocrisy and worldliness. A hypocrite must be an enemy of Christ, for He is truth itself and light and without guile, while James tells us plainly that "the friendship of the world is enmity with God," and John says that "the whole world lieth in the wicked one."

7. "But Jesus withdrew Himself with His disciples to the sea, and a great multitude from Galilee followed Him." Worldliness and hypocrisy cause Jesus to withdraw Himself. Religious formalism will never draw the people who are hungering for something that is real. The world with all its unreality has nothing to offer such, but they will follow Jesus to the seashore, or the Salvation Army barracks, or the humblest place of worship where the simple gospel is preached by such as live out in daily life.

8. "And from Judæa, and from Jerusalem, and from Idumæa, and from beyond Jordan, and they about Tyre and Sidon, a great multitude, when they had heard what great things He did, came unto Him." He Himself said, "The works that I do bear witness of Me that the Father hath sent Me" (John v., 36). If there is none of His works in our lives, how can we prove that we are His?

9. "And He spake to His disciples that a small ship should wait on Him, because of the multitude, lest they should throng Him." It is not to the careless, aimless, surging crowd that He reveals Himself and makes His power known, but to such as seek Him with humility of mind and definiteness of aim. His word is always true, "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye search for Me with all your heart" (Jer. xxix., 13).

10. "For He had healed many, insomuch that they pressed upon Him for to touch Him, as many as had plagues." It was the healing of the body they sought, not the deeper and more serious healing of the soul. Yet He healed many, for He had compassion upon them, and it was His custom as He healed to preach the word (Math. iv., 23).

11. "And unclean spirits, when they saw Him, fell down before Him and cried, saying, Thou art the Son of God." These demons from the pit knew Him and testified as to who He was, while men knew Him not and received Him not, though they saw His works. In the first chapter of Isaiah He had said long before that the dumb brutes, the ox and the ass, put His people in Israel to shame.

12. "And he straitly charged them that they should not make Him known." He has no fellowship with demons and wants no help from them. In John v. He says that His father and His works, and His word all bear witness unto Him. The light is His witness, for God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all. We cannot be in full fellowship with Him if we seek honor of men rather than the honor which cometh from God. May His approval be everything to use, and our great ambition to be well pleasing in His sight (John v., 44; II. Tim. ii., 15. II. Cor. v., 9, R. V. margin).

13. "And He goeth up into a mountain and calleth unto Him whom He would, and they came unto Him." In Luke vi., 12, it is written that He continued all night in prayer to God. He did nothing without much prayer. Are we in any measure like Him in this? After prayer He chose a few out of many to make them a blessing to many (John xv., 16). Election is always the choosing of some that others through them may be benefitted.

14. "And He ordained twelve, that they should be with Him, and that He might send them forth to preach." In the last verse we emphasized "unto Him." Let us here emphasize "with Him" and "forth to preach." Having come unto Him, we must abide with Him in order to be qualified to go forth to preach. "Abide thou with me, fear not," said David to Abiathar (1 Sam. xxii., 23), assuring Him that whoever touched the one life touched the other.

15. "And to have power to heal sickness and to cast out devils." His commission in Math. x., 7, 8, reads, "As ye go preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand; heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils. Freely ye have received, freely give." While to the seventy He said, "I give you power over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall by any means hurt you," (Luke x., 19.) See what high authority for medical missions, "Preach the Gospel, heal the sick."

16. "And Simon He surnamed Peter." The account of this change of name is found in John i., 42, and reminds us of the change of Abram to Abraham and Jacob to Israel. It is suggestive of the old and the new, the natural and the spiritual. Petros, which is always the word translated Peter, means a piece or fragment of stone, while Petra, on which Christ said He would build His church (Math. xvi., 18), means a large rock, a ledge, a cliff. It is used in reference to Christ in I Cor. x., 4; I Pet. ii., 8. He never said He would build His church on Petros (the man Peter), but on Petra, the solid rock, even Himself and His truth.

17. "And James, the son of Zebedee, and John, the brother of James, and He surnamed them Boanerges, which is the sons of thunder." Young says in his Concordance that this word signifies "sons of rage, soon angry," and refers to their fiery zeal, signs of which may be seen in Luke ix., 54, and Mark ix., 38. They, with Peter and the others who were true disciples, were completely changed when filled with the spirit at Pentecost.

18. "And Andrew and Philip and Bartholomew and Matthew and Thomas and James, the son of Alpheus, and Thaddeus and Simon, the Canaanite." Andrew was one of the first two who followed Jesus when John the Baptist cried, "Behold the Lamb of God," and then he brought Simon (John i., 40, 41). Jesus Himself sought Philip, and then Philip brought Nathanael, supposed to be the same as Bartholomew (John i., 43-45).

19. "And Judas Iscariot, which also betrayed Him, and they went into an house." This is a last which shall never be first. He was numbered with them and had obtained part of the ministry (Acts i., 17), but Jesus knew he was a wicked one when He chose him (John vi., 70). Had he been truly one of them he would have continued with them (I John ii., 29).—Lesson Helper.

Blood Poisoning From a Razor Cut.

Charles D. Curtis, a retired banker, accidently cut himself in the neck while shaving at his home in East Orange, N. J. Blood poisoning set in and he died. He was sixty-two years old. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

THE WHITE CZAR DEAD.

THE AUTOCRAT OF ALL RUSSIA EXPIRES PEACEFULLY.

The Only Emperor of Russia Who Has Died a Natural Death Since Peter the Great—Sketch of His Career—The New Czar and His Betrothed.

The long struggle is over, and Alexander III., Czar of Russia, lies dead in his palace at Livadia.

The Czar died very peacefully at 2.15 p. m., surrounded by the members of his family. He was fully conscious up to the time of his death. The Czarina was at his bedside to the end.

When all was over the Czarevitch, Grand Duchess Xenia and the other Imperial relatives approached the bedside in turn to take a last farewell.

The court officials and members of His Majesty's suite were afterwards admitted. The flag over the palace was placed at half-mast and a salute was fired by the vessels in the port.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the members of the Palace Guard were marshaled in the square in front of the palace chapel for the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the new Czar. They were the first to take the oath. The Grand Dukes were the next to swear allegiance, and they were followed in the order of precedence by the high court functionaries, court officials, military officers and civil officials.

When the doctors informed the Czar that there was no longer room for hope, His Majesty composedly waited for the end, attending to necessary State and family affairs in the short intervals of consciousness and freedom from pain.

These were necessarily brief, the doctors having had recourse to sedatives to procure sleep and allay pain.

On the day before his death the Czar was still able to be taken to a window of the palace, whence he gazed out upon the country he loved so well as to earn for himself the appellation of the "Peasant Czar."

The night passed with an aggravation of all the symptoms and a continuous distressing cough. The doctors and the Czarina remained in attendance upon him throughout the night, only snatching brief intervals of sleep in the ante-rooms.

The morning broke with rain and wind and heavy clouds and the weather much colder. As the day advanced the weakness increased so rapidly that the Czar himself, still conscious, recognized that he could only live a few hours.

He expressed a desire to receive the sacrament, which was administered to him by Court Chaplain Yanisheff and Father Ivan in the presence of the whole family.

The Czar then conversed long and earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding by asking his family to again gather round him. He spoke to each member separately and at the greatest length with the Czarina. He blessed all his children present.

The scene was one of deep pathos, all being in tears. All this time His Majesty was sitting up in an armchair. After taking leave of his family he grew gradually weaker, and his voice became so indistinct that it was scarcely audible.

About noon a convulsive fit of coughing was followed by a slight rally. Thence until the end the Czar remained quiet, seemingly free from pain.

At 2.15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh and breathed his last in the arms of the Empress, who then broke down with the weight of her grief.

The Prince of Wales, who, together with the Princess of Wales, was enroute to Livadia, telegraphed the intelligence from Vienna to the Queen and to the Duke and Duchess of York. The Queen immediately dispatched a telegram of condolence to the Czarina.

Premier Dupuy, as Minister of the Interior, requested the Perfects of all the Departments of France to half mast and drape with crepe the flags on the National and departmental bureaus

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that a conspiracy against the successor to the throne has been discovered there. For several days the police of the city have been actively arresting Nihilists, among them several students. The police have obtained incriminating documents.

It was also said that the life of the lovely young Princess, Alix of Hesse, the bethrothed of the new Czar, who expected soon to be Empress, was certainly to be taken by the plotting murderers.

THE LATE ALEXANDER III., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Sketch of the Late Czar.

The dead Czar was the second son of Alexander II. and was born in St. Petersburg on the 26th of February (modern style), 1845. He and his eldest brother were educated under the general direction of Count Stroganov, who had for his assistants M. de Grimm and M. Pobiedonostzev, the present head of the Sacred Synod. Upon the death of the Tsesarevitch, in 1865, he was recognized formally as the heir to the throne and was presented to the Cossacks as their Ataman. In the following year he was married to the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, who had been betrothed to his brother. During the Franco-Prussian war his sympathies were understood to be with the French, although his father favored the Germans. In the war between Russia and Turkey in 1877 he nominally commanded the Twelfth and Thirteenth Army Corps and was present at the hard fighting around Schumla and Rustchuk and the bloody struggles in front of Plevna.

The murder of his father by the Nihilists in March, 1881, threw the whole Russian Nation into a panic, and the state of the public mind was far from favorable to the execution of the plans of liberal reform which he was believed to have at heart. Upon his accession to the throne, he issued a manifesto simply asserting his absolute power, and then withdrew to Gatchina, where he remained in retirement for a long period, until his public coronation. Among his earliest acts were the substitution of Count Ignatieff for General Loris-Melikoff as Minister of the Interior, and the elevation of his old tutor, Pobiedonostzev, to his present position. He also appointed M. de Giers Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the retirement of the veteran Gortchakoff. His next step was to cement the friendly relations existing between Russia and Austria and Germany, but from the first he exhibited a tendency to keep himself free from the complications of European diplomacy and to avoid entangling alliances.

MARIE FEODOROVNA, THE CZARINA.

His policy in Asia was more aggressive and he entered into negotiations with China, which resulted in his obtaining important mercantile concessions and the extension of his frontiers to the boundaries of Afghanistan and Thibet. This excited anger and apprehension in Great Britain, but the threatened danger of a conflict was averted by the appointment of special commissioners to settle all frontier questions.

As regards the interior affairs of his empire his reign was marked by great activity on the part of the Nihilists and the adoption of a vigorous policy of repression, not only against open revolutionists, but students and all young men exhibiting any trace of the modern progressive spirit. The natural consequence of all this was a succession of plots against his life, resulting in a condition of nervous strain which finally proved too much for even his gigantic strength and iron constitution.

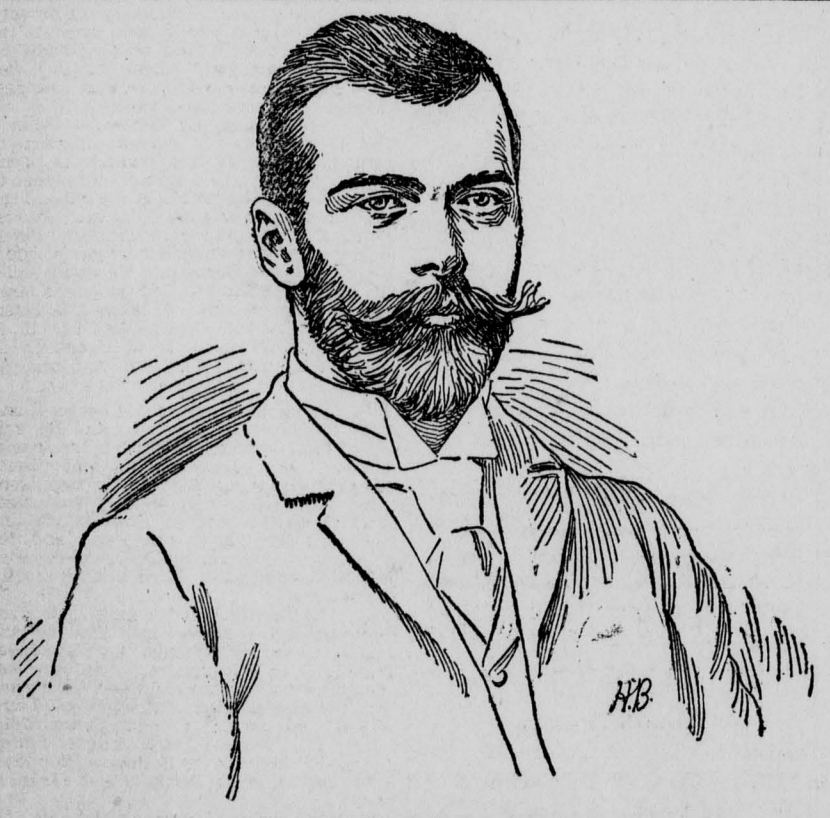
Twice officers in his own army tried to shoot him. In 1888 he and his family narrowly escaped death in a railway accident near Borki, supposod to be the work of Nihilists.

During the last year or two the financial relations between Russia and France became very intimate and a political friendship was established which led the French to believe that the Czar was ready to become the ally of the republic in a European war. An interchange of naval courtesies provoked extraordinary displays of National enthusiasm in both countries, and in Paris the most extravagant anticipations of coming revenge upon Germany were cherished. The Czar, however, threw cold water upon all these patriotic aspirations and proclaimed himself still the friend of peace. Throughout his public career he exerted his tremendous powers in behalf of a pacific policy, and his well-known horror of war has been regarded for a long time as one of the surest foundations of European confidence.

PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE.

Personally the Czar was a good-natured giant, wholly devoted to his family, and never so happy as when he could get a brief respite from political cares and state ceremony. He was prouder of being reported the strongest man in his dominions than of his position as autocrat. The assassination of his father checked his earlier impulses towards liberalism, but his natural disposition was just and kindly, although his intellect was a little obtuse.

The Czar left five children. the Crown Prince Nicholas, twenty-seven years old; the Grand Duke George, now ill in the south of Russia; the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga and the Grand Duke Michael, a boy in his teens. In the ordinary course of events the Crown Prince Nicholas would succeed to the throne. In view of his physical weakness and other peculiarities, there has been much talk of a regency.



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, THE NEW CZAR.

Alexander III.'s Successor.

The question is, "Who will succeed Alexander III. on the throne?" Russian history presents numerous instances of the Czarewitch being set aside for another. It is known that the late Czar had grave doubts, shared by many, as to the Czarewitch's abilities and stamina.

Nicholas Alexandrovitch is said to be short in stature, insignificant in appearance, generally supposed to be an idiot, but nevertheless is possessed of many amiable and gentle qualities and a kind heart, besides a very strong will.

Born in 1863, he developed so slowly and showed so few mental gifts, that his parents called in a specialist to pronounce upon his health. This scientific gentleman pronounced the youth a congenital idiot, and was nearly killed for his frankness by the irascible Czar, who gave him a swinging blow on the ear.

As a boy his appearance driving through the streets of St. Petersburg in his Cossack uniform, and seated in a small sleigh, was distinctly insignificant.

His masters, charged with the duty of educating him for his great position, in the freedom of private conversation used to testify to his intelligence and application.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

Frederick Mertz, a Baker, Then Ended His Own Life.

Frederick Mertz, a baker, thirty-seven years old, murdered his wife, Marie, in New York City and then killed himself. The tragedy occurred about 4 p. m. on the third floor of No. 227 East Forty-second street. The woman was shot in the side, and died while being removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. Mertz sent a bullet inio his own head and died instantly. The motive for the crime seems to have been insane jealousy on the part of the husband. The place where the murder and suicide occurred is a barroom and boarding house kept by George Wisser. Mrs. Mertz is said to have had an interest in the business.

Mertz and his wife came to this country in August, 1881, from Germany. On August 15, 1881, they were married. The woman had a little money which she invested in a small barroom in Fourteenth street. Mertz worked at his trade as baker while his wife managed the barroom.

COLONEL NORTH, the nitrate king, started life as a boy in a small machine shop in Leeds, England. He was advanced to the post of fitter, and was sent out by his employer to set up machinery in America.

EXPRESS company officials discussed the prevalence of train robbery, and expressed the opinion that the Federal authorities should pursue and punish the bandits.

PRESIDENT SETH LOW, of Columbia College, New York City, publicly apologized to Dr. Parkhurst for having criticised his reform methods two years and a half ago.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

44 MILK AND CREAM.			
Demand only fair during the past week. The average price received for the platform surplus has been $1.57 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price 3c. per quart.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,545,876		
Condensed milk, gals	12,780		
Cream, gals	37,597		
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ 23	@	$ 23¼
Western, extras	—	@	23½
Western, firsts	20	@	22
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Extra	22	@	23
Firsts	19	@	21
Thirds to seconds	14	@	18
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	14	@	18
Seconds	—	@	—
Western Dairy	12½	@	16
Factory, June, firkins	13½	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	10
Full cream, good to prime	9¼	@	9⅝
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7	@	7⅛
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	20	@	21½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	23
Western—Prime to choice	19	@	19½
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 25
Medium, 1894, choice	1 75	@	1 80
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	2 10
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	1 02½	@	1 05
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Lemons	1 25	@	3 50
Prunes, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	8 50	@	9 50
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 40	@	2 75
Quinces, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Baldwin	1 50	@	2 00
Common qualities	75	@	1 25
Pears, State, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	10	@	18
Catawba	10	@	12
Concord	9	@	12
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
1894, common to fair	6	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice	10	@	10½
Good to prime	8	@	9½
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	35	@	55
Oat	30	@	—
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	4½	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, young ₱ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	18
Western	8	@	10
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	16	@	17
Geese, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, St. & Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Long Island	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Hubbard	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	70	@	75
White	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	50
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 75
String beans, [illegible]	—	@	—
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	2 70	@	3 15
Spring Patents	3 25	@	3 40
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	66¼
December	—	@	66¼
Corn—No. 2	57½	@	58¾
Oats—No. 2 White	36¼	@	36½
Track mixed	36	@	39½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	60	@	64
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	8 75	@	9 25
Lard—City Steam	6½	@	—
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	4½	@	6
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 60	@	5 10
Dressed	5¾	@	8

CZAR NICHOLAS II.

Russia's New Sovereign Assumes the Throne—Cleveland's Condolence.

Emperor Nicholas II., of Russia, has issued a proclamation at St. Petersburg announcing the death of his father, Emperor Alexander III., and continuing as follows:

"May we be consoled by the consciousness that our sorrow is the sorrow of the whole of our beloved people, and may the people not forget that the strength and stability of Holy Russia lies in her unity to us and her unbounded devotion to us. We, however, in this sad and solemn hour, when ascending the ancestral throne of the Russian Empire and the Czardom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland, indissolubly connected therewith, we, in the presence of the Most High, record our solemn vow that we will always make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of beloved Russia and the happiness of our faithful subjects."

The proclamation concludes by directing the oath of allegiance to be taken to him, Emperor Nicholas II., and also the Grand Duke George, his successor, until God shall vouchsafe to bless with a son the union into which the Emperor is about to enter with Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Imperial heralds, clad in brilliant uniforms, accompanied by trumpeters, announced at 9 o'clock a. m. the death of Emperor Alexander III. and the accession to the throne of Emperor Nicholas II. The heralds were escorted by a military guard through the principal streets. The trumpeters would blow three blasts, when the heralds would proclaim the death of one Emperor and official birth of another. This proclamation was made from every place of vantage on the route taken by the heralds.

The following is the official correspondence in connection with the death of the Russian Emperor:

"From Livadia. Received November 2 1894.

"To the President of the United States of America:

"I have the sorrow to impart to you the cruel loss that I and Russia have just sustained in the person of my beloved father, Emperor Alexander, deceased this day.

"NICHOLAS."

To this the President replied as follows

"WASHINGTON, November 2, 1894.

"To His Majesty Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, Livadia

"I hasten to express my heartfelt sympathy and the sympathy of my countrymen with the royal family and the Russian people in their affliction by reason of the death of your honored father. GROVER CLEVELAND."

The deviation from the usual custom of sending messages of condolence through the Secretary of State was taken in the present instance because Emperor Nicholas, in notifying the President of his father's death, made the notification more personal than official.

THE LABOR WORLD.

UNCLE SAM has 30,000 union musicians.

ENGLISH bakers are agitating eight hours.

CINCINNATI has 1000 union shoe workers.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) spinners and carders are to amalgamate.

IT is said that Russian glassworkers get from $56 to $86 per year.

THE Metropolitan Gas Company of London shares its profits with its employes.

THE Cotton Workers' Protective Union has joined the American Federation of Labor.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) labor statistics say that over 3000 women in that city earn less than $2.50 each per week.

THE National Brotherhood of Waiters is a newly formed organization, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.

JUDGE WOOLSON, of the Federal Court in Iowa, has forbidden Wabash receivers to reduce the wages of the employes.

SEVENTY-SEVEN per cent. of the bakers and nearly all the tailors in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth are of foreign birth.

THE cloakmakers' strike is driving buyers from New York City and causing manufacturers to have goods made in Europe.

THE general office of the United Green Glass Workers' Association of the United States and Canada has been removed to Philadelphia.

SAMUEL GOMPERS is authority for the satement that the membership of trades unions in this country has increased 100,000 since the Pullman strike.

PATRICK BRADLEY, aged forty-four, applied for work at the Lowell (Mass.) Boot Mills. He was refused, and at once drowned himself in the mill canal.

IT is announced that one-half the sugar refineries of the country have closed, and that remaining ones will soon do likewise. This, it is said, will mean the enforced idleness of 10,000 employes.

THE Canadian Knights of Labor have been notified by the General Assembly that unless they drop their present friendly attitude toward Powderly they will be disfranchised.

REV. DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN investigated the labor situation at Columbus, Ohio, and found that more men are employed than last year; that the number employed is rapidly increasing and that a day's wages will buy as much as in 1892.

REV. DR. ROBERT L. MCINTYRE, of Denver, Col., who is said to be pastor of the greatest church and to receive the greatest salary in the Methodist denomination, began life as a journeyman bricklayer in Philadelphia, and as such helped rebuild Chicago after the fire.

NEARLY all of the mills in Fall River, Mass., resumed operations. In mills where the machinery has been idle eight or ten weeks it takes time to get it in good running order, and the operatives meanwhile are in a fretful frame of mind. There is a surplus of 200 weavers about town unable to get work.

112 DROWNED AT SEA.

Dashed on the Rocks Off the New Zealand Coast.

The Union Line steamer Wairarapa, bound from Sidney, New South Wales, for Auckland, New Zealand, was wrecked on Great Barrier Island, off the northeast coast of New Zealand. The steamer had a large number of passengers, and 112 of them were drowned.

The night was very dark, and the officers and lookout on the steamer were ignorant of the proximity of land until the steamer struck on the rocks. Captain McIntosh, the master of the Wairarapa, was on the bridge at the time. He, together with most of the crew, was lost.

THERE are now pending before the United States Court of Claims about 10,000 claims arising from the depredations committed by the various Indian tribes on the property of the pioneer settlers of the West. The claims aggregate nearly $11,000,000.

HESTER IN THE GARDEN.

Fringed with stately gentian stalks,
Cut in strips by narrow walks,
Mistress Hester's garden lies
Prim as Quaker paradise.

Not a blossom pert and gay!
Sober phlox and caraway.
Modest violet and pea,
Keep Miss Hester company.

Morn and eve, in soft gray gown,
Walks she slowly up and down,
With her eyes upon the page
Of some quaint old saint and sage.

What a picture—did she know—
Of the simple long ago!
How her very garments stir
With the scent of lavender!
—James Buckham in Youth's Companion.

MORE SALTY THAN THE DEAD SEA.

A Ton of Great Salt Lake Water Holds About 314 Pounds of Salt.

Water of the Great Salt lake varies greatly in its contents of dissolved solids, depending upon the relation between the supply of water through streams and the evaporation. A fair average of total solids dissolved in the water of the lake at its present mean level is from 19 to 20 per cent by weight. But not all of this is common salt, for besides this ingredient the water contains sodium sulphate (glauber salts), magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate (gypsum) and potassium sulphate. A detailed analysis of water taken from the lake in August, 1888, was made by Dr. Talmage. This contained in all 19.56 per cent dissolved solids, of which 15.74 was common salt. Such water would yield of total solid matter 391 pounds to the ton, and of common salt about 314 pounds to the ton.

The Dead sea contains a greater proportion of solid matter dissolved in its waters than does the Great Salt lake. Much discrepancy exists among published accounts of its contents, the fluctuations in composition being due to the same causes that prevail in our lake—viz, the relation between the supply through inflowing streams and loss by evaporation. A sample taken from a depth of 1,110 feet carries 25.4 per cent of dissolved solids. This corresponds to 528 pounds to the ton, but of this only 7.55 per cent was common salt, or 151 pounds per ton.

Therefore, though the Salt lake carries a lower proportion of dissolved solids of all sorts than does the Dead sea, the lake contains more than double the proportion of salt. The chief solid constituent of the Dead sea water is not sodium chloride (common salt), but magnesium chloride. Strictly speaking, the water of our lake is much "brinier" than that of the Dead sea, common salt being the chief solid dissolved in the lake. Nevertheless the Dead sea is much more highly saturated with solids.—Deseret News.

Meringue Glace "Without Ants."

A man went into the cafe of a Broadway hotel the other day and sat down on a stool in front of the lunch counter. He had been in many of the eating houses, or "beaneries," in the Bowery and Park row and thought he was familiar with the various terms which waiters employ when repeating a customer's order, but he had a surprise in store for him. When he had finished his luncheon, he told the waiter he would like a meringue glace by way of dessert. The proud and haughty person behind the counter stiffened his spinal column, and in loud and commanding tones said:

"John, meringue glace!"

One of the menials outside the counter sped on the errand with lightning-like rapidity, and after apparently making the delicacy returned with it. On close examination by the customer it was found that numerous small red ants were racing over it. He mentioned the fact to the waiter.

"What," he exclaimed in a horrified tone, "ants? Dear, dear!" Then he called again: "John, John, come here. Look at this! Get a meringue glace without ants!"

"What?" said John in a dazed way, while every man in the room turned his head and snickered.

"Get a meringue glace without ants," repeated the proud and haughty one, with emphasis, "and hurry up about it too."

So John removed the small convention of insects and soon returned with a meringue glace "without ants."—New York Tribune.

Anticipated.

Lord Chesterfield, being one day asked by Sir Thomas Robinson, familiarly known as "Long Sir Thomas," to write some verses upon him, produced the epigram:

Unlike my subject, now shall be my song.
It shall be witty, and it shan't be long.

This individual was noted for being a bore and made himself very troublesome to the Duke of Newcastle, continually calling on the minister, and when told that his grace was gone out he would ask to be admitted to look at the clock, or to play with the monkey, in the hope of seeing the duke. But one day the porter, without waiting for what he had to say, dismissed him with these words, "Sir, his grace has gone out, the clock stands and the monkey is dead."—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Spoke Too Soon.

"I have heard it said, Miss Emma, that a kiss without love tastes like an egg without salt. Is that true?"

"I don't know—I really cannot—I have never in my life"—

"Come now, Miss Emma!"

"Eaten an egg without salt."

VENTILATION FOR EVERYBODY.

The Only Method by Which All Kinds of Cranks Can Be Suited.

One of the greatest difficulties met with in ventilating public buildings and railway cars is to settle the question of how much air shall be admitted or how often the entire cubic contents of an apartment shall be renewed. This from the fact that in the quantity of air required individuals vary greatly. To some the whole ocean of the atmosphere is inadequate, and they do not feel even comfortable unless a Niagara of air is pouring over them.

This is the fresh air fiend, male or female, who opens the car window and swallows dust and cinders (and makes others do the same) for the sake of satisfying their craving. Behind sits doubtless a person to whom the least breath of air in motion is a calamity, yet both of them must make the journey in company. One has just as much right as the other to his views of what is desirable to him, and neither is called upon to give way to the other. One smothers, and the other feels that he or she is about to be blown out of the car.

The only compromise that we can think of that would answer and make ventilation of public rooms a success is to provide an automatic system which shall be variable in different parts of the same room. These parts should be supplied with traps in the floor and have, say, a six second fan blower beneath each trap and be accessible only to fresh air fiends of both sexes.

In the other parts a dead air space, approaching a vacuum, should be maintained, into which a little sulphuret of hydrogen should be injected periodically in order to obtain all the phenomena of bad ventilation for persons of infirm health who are compelled to travel. Then every one would be satisfied—if the plan worked!—Engineer.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of D. Locke, trustee to sell the real estate of Benj. Sollers, late of Springfield township, said county, deceased under proceedings in partition, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 327 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, A. D., 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must present them or forever be debarred from participating in said fund.

Oct. 1, '94. JAS. S. WOODS, Auditor.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union township, on or about May 30, 1894, a heifer rising three years old, with blue sides, white streak on back and a notch in right ear.

Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JACOB QUERRY.

Union Twp., Oct. 8, 1894.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—
(Estate of Mary Turbit.)

The undersigned committee of Mary Turbit, lunatic, by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will on

Saturday, December 1, 1894,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, expose the following described real estate at public sale upon the premises, viz:

All that certain house and lot of ground on Moore street, between 6th and 7th streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary Turbit, said lot fronts 25 feet on Moore street and extends back 200 feet to an alley, the house being a two story frame dwelling.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. to be paid when property is struck down, 23⅓ per cent. on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage.

GEO. A. PORT, Committee.
Huntingdon, Pa.

W. H. & J. S. Woods, Attorneys,
Huntingdon, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—
(Assigned estate of John Kilgore.)

The undersigned assignee of John Kilgore of the township of Union, county of Huntingdon, Pa., in trust for the benefit of his creditors, by virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, will expose the following described real estate to public sale upon the premises in Union township, in said county,

Tuesday, November 13, 1894,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, viz:

All that certain farm and tract of land situate in Smith's valley, Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands now or formerly of Levi Smith's heirs, Robert Parks, Allison Smith, James Fields and George Foster, containing 191 acres, 65 perches, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and other out buildings. The farm lies about 5 miles from Mapleton, on road leading from Mapleton to Cassville.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is struck down, 23⅓ per cent. on confirmation of sale by the court, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage.

S. P. SMITH, Assignee.
W. H. & J. S. Woods, Attys. Airy Dale, Pa
10-12-'94. Huntingdon, Pa.

Clothing at a Sacrsfice!

We have

About $300 worth.

of Clothing on hand that must be disposed of. This stock comprises

Men's Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Suits,
Odd Pants,
Odd Coats,
Odd Vests.

These goods will be sold regardless of cost—much of it at half-ptice. Inspect the stock and see what a bargain we offer you. Come early before the lot is picked over.

J. G. GILLAM.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,

I have just received from New York a New Stock of Goods of the Latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets,
Laces, Ribbons,
Trimmings, Etc.

A Cordial Invitation is extended to the ladies of Mapleton to call and examine them.

KATE COWHER,
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I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

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9-5-94.

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Seasonable STYLES

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for Weddings, Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

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For your winter FOOTWEAR such cannot be found elsewhere. I have the celebrated Keith Seamless SCHOOL SHOE and the Golden Rule Snag Proof GUM BOOT (Not Rubber) and the Lumberman's Overs, same maker.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

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